UBS AG

First quarter 2025 report

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Contacts

General inquiries
ubs.com/contact

Zurich +41-44-234-1111
London +44-207-567-8000
New York +1-212-821-3000
Hong Kong SAR +852-2971-8888
Singapore +65-6495-8000

Investor Relations
UBS's Investor Relations team manages relationships with institutional investors, research analysts and credit rating agencies.

ubs.com/investors

Zurich +41-44-234-4100
New York +1-212-882-5734

Media Relations
UBS's Media Relations team manages relationships with global media and journalists.

ubs.com/media

Zurich +41-44-234-8500
mediarelations@ubs.com

London +44-20-7567-4714
ubs-media-relations@ubs.com

New York +1-212-882-5858
mediarelations@ubs.com

Hong Kong SAR +852-2971-8200
sh-mediarelations-ap@ubs.com

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Terms used in this report, unless the context requires otherwise

"UBS", "UBS Group", "UBS Group AG consolidated", "Group"	UBS Group AG and its consolidated subsidiaries
"UBS AG" and "UBS AG consolidated", "we", "us" and "our"	UBS AG and its consolidated subsidiaries
"Credit Suisse AG"	Credit Suisse AG and its consolidated subsidiaries before the merger with UBS AG
"Credit Suisse Group" and "Credit Suisse"	Pre-acquisition Credit Suisse Group
"UBS Group AG"	UBS Group AG on a standalone basis
"UBS Switzerland AG"	UBS Switzerland AG on a standalone basis
"1m"	One million, i.e. 1,000,000
"1bn"	One billion, i.e. 1,000,000,000
"1trn"	One trillion, i.e. 1,000,000,000,000

In this report, unless the context requires otherwise, references to any gender shall apply to all genders.

Alternative performance measures

An alternative performance measure (an APM) is a financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows other than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable recognized accounting standards or in other applicable regulations. A number of APMs are reported in UBS's external reports (annual, quarterly and other reports). APMs are used to provide a more complete picture of operating performance and to reflect management's view of the fundamental drivers of the business results. A definition of each APM, the method used to calculate it and the information content are presented under "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report. These APMs may qualify as non-GAAP measures as defined by US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations.

Comparability

Comparative information in this report is presented as follows.

Profit and loss information and other flow-based information for the first quarter of 2025 and the fourth quarter of 2024 is based entirely on consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG. Profit and loss information and other flow-based information for the first quarter of 2024 includes pre-merger UBS AG data only.

Balance sheet information as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 includes post-merger consolidated information. Balance sheet dates prior to 30 June 2024 reflect pre-merger UBS AG information only.

Comparison between UBS AG consolidated and UBS Group AG consolidated

A comparison of selected financial and capital information of UBS AG consolidated and of UBS Group AG consolidated is provided after the Notes to the UBS AG interim consolidated financial statements.

UBS AG consolidated key figures

UBS AG consolidated key figures

	As of or for the quarter ended		
USD m, except where indicated	**31.3.25**	31.12.24	31.3.24
Results			
Total revenues	**12,163**	11,317	9,108
Credit loss expense / (release)	**124**	241	52
Operating expenses	**10,701**	11,017	7,677
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	**1,339**	59	1,379
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	**1,028**	(257)	1,006
Profitability and growth[1]			
Return on equity (%)	**4.3**	(1.1)	7.3
Return on tangible equity (%)	**4.6**	(1.2)	8.2
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%)	**5.7**	(1.3)	9.1
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%)	**3.1**	2.9	3.3
Cost / income ratio (%)	**88.0**	97.3	84.3
Net profit growth (%)	**2.2**	n.m.	0.2
Resources			
Total assets	**1,547,489**	1,568,060	1,116,806
Equity attributable to shareholders	**96,553**	94,003	55,046
Common equity tier 1 capital[2]	**70,756**	73,792	43,863
Risk-weighted assets[2]	**481,539**	495,110	328,732
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)[2]	**14.7**	14.9	13.3
Going concern capital ratio (%)[2]	**18.5**	18.1	17.7
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%)[2]	**38.0**	36.7	34.3
Leverage ratio denominator[2]	**1,565,845**	1,523,277	1,078,591
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%)[2]	**4.5**	4.8	4.1
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)[3]	**180.3**	186.1	191.4
Net stable funding ratio (%)	**122.8**	124.1	121.6
Other			
Invested assets (USD bn)[1,4]	**6,153**	6,087	4,672
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	**67,373**	68,982	47,635

1 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. 2 Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework. Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. 3 The disclosed ratios represent quarterly averages for the quarters presented and are calculated based on an average of 62 data points in the first quarter of 2025, 64 data points in the fourth quarter of 2024 and 61 data points in the first quarter of 2024. Refer to the "Liquidity and funding management" section of this report for more information. 4 Consists of invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management (including invested assets from associates) and Personal & Corporate Banking. Refer to "Note 31 Invested assets and net new money" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information.

UBS AG

Management report

Recent developments

Integration of Credit Suisse

We continue to be on track to substantially complete the integration of Credit Suisse by the end of 2026. Our focus currently remains on client account migrations and infrastructure decommissioning.

We have commenced our Swiss business migrations and are preparing for the first main wave, which is planned for the second quarter of 2025, and we aim to complete the Swiss booking center migrations by the end of the first quarter of 2026. In the first quarter of 2025 we completed the consolidation of our branch network in Switzerland, and we have merged 95 branches with existing branches since the merger of UBS Switzerland AG and Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG in July 2024.

In March 2025, we completed the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, which was managed in Non-core and Legacy. We recognized a loss of USD 11m upon the completion of the transaction. The completion of the transaction also reduced UBS AG's RWA by around USD 1.3bn and UBS AG's leverage ratio denominator by around USD 1.7bn.

We entered into an agreement in October 2024 to sell to American Express Swiss Holdings GmbH (American Express) its 50% interest in Swisscard AECS GmbH (Swisscard), a joint venture in Switzerland between UBS and American Express, subject to certain closing conditions. Also in October 2024, we entered into an agreement with Swisscard to transition the Credit Suisse-branded card portfolios to UBS. In January 2025, we completed the purchase of the card portfolios, with the actual client migration expected to take place over the following quarters. The two transactions are expected to result in similar profit and loss effects over the course of 2025 and, therefore, on a net basis are not expected to have a material impact for the Group. In the first quarter of 2025, we recorded an expense of USD 180m related to the acquisition of the card portfolio and a gain of USD 64m related to our investment in Swisscard, and we expect to record a gain on the completion of the sale of our interest in Swisscard later in 2025.

Regulatory and legal developments

Developments in Switzerland aimed at strengthening financial stability

Based on its report on banking stability from April 2024, the Swiss Federal Council is expected to launch a public consultation on the implementation of its proposed measures at the ordinance level and present its proposals for legislative amendments to the Swiss Parliament in June 2025. The capital treatment of foreign participations will be regulated at the legislative level, rather than at the ordinance level; therefore the respective measures will be presented to the Parliament. Certain proposals that are under consideration, in particular the capital treatment of foreign participations, if adopted, could require UBS Group AG and UBS AG to hold a significantly higher level of capital. However, the ultimate impact of the proposals on UBS cannot yet be assessed, due to the broad range of possible outcomes at the end of the regulatory process.

Mutual recognition agreement with the UK approved by the Swiss Parliament

In March 2025, the Swiss Parliament approved the Berne Financial Services Agreement (the BFSA) with the UK, which facilitates cross-border financial activities based on a new model for regulatory cooperation and outcomes-based mutual recognition of domestic rules. The BFSA is supplemented by an enhanced and closer supervisory process and additional supervisory arrangements where new market access is granted. It is expected that the UK legislation will be finalized by the end of 2025.

Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards

In Switzerland, the amendments to the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (the CAO) that incorporate the final Basel III standards into Swiss law entered into force on 1 January 2025. The adoption of the final Basel III standards led to a similar impact on UBS AG consolidated as on UBS Group, with an USD 8.6bn reduction in UBS AG's RWA. A USD 6.5bn increase in market risk RWA resulting from the implementation of the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (the FRTB) framework was more than offset by a USD 9.0bn reduction in operational risk RWA and a USD 6.1bn reduction in credit and counterparty credit risk RWA. The output floor, which is being phased in until 2028, is currently not binding for UBS AG.

In January 2025, the UK Prudential Regulation Authority (the PRA) announced that it has postponed the implementation of the final Basel III standard by one year, to 1 January 2027, citing the need for greater clarity on US plans. The PRA left open the possibility of further postponement. The date for the full phase-in of the output floor continues to be 1 January 2030. With UBS's entities not being subject to the corresponding UK regulation, the overall impact on UBS is expected to be limited.

In the EU, the final Basel III requirements became applicable as of 1 January 2025, except for the FRTB requirements, the implementation of which has been delayed until at least 1 January 2026. In March 2025, the European Commission (the EC) launched a consultation to determine the approach for implementing the FRTB requirements, as recent international developments indicate further delays in the FRTB implementation, particularly in the US and the UK. UBS Europe SE is subject to Basel III regulations in the EU. The impact on UBS can only be determined once the EC publishes its final decision.

In the US, banking agencies, including the Federal Reserve Board, have been discussing amendments to their original proposals regarding the implementation of the final Basel III standards. The timing and the content of a re-proposal remain uncertain. UBS Americas Holding LLC is subject to the US requirements. The impact on UBS can only be determined once the US publishes its final rules.

Developments in the EU to simplify regulations regarding environmental, social and governance matters

In February 2025, the EC published proposals to simplify the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (the CSRD), the Taxonomy Regulation and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (the CSDDD), with the overarching aims of reducing the reporting and regulatory burden, in particular for small and medium-sized enterprises, and enhancing EU competitiveness. In April 2025, the European Parliament and the Council approved the proposed directive that delays certain application dates of the CSRD and the CSDDD, with that directive entering into force on 17 April 2025. The EU Member States have to transpose this directive into national law by 31 December 2025. The proposal to amend certain requirements in the CSRD and the CSDDD is expected to be adopted later in 2025. The EC also proposed changes to the reporting requirements under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation that are expected to be adopted in the second quarter of 2025. UBS entities are within the scope of the regulations. The impact of the proposals on UBS cannot yet be assessed, as they are subject to changes during the regulatory process.

US climate disclosure requirements

In March 2025, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) announced that it would end its legal defense of its 2024 climate disclosure regulation. The implementation of the regulation had previously been suspended by the SEC as a result of legal challenges. Certain US states have adopted or intend to adopt specific state-level climate risk disclosure requirements for companies operating in their respective states. UBS will monitor these developments to assess impact as rules are finalized.

Other developments

Collaboration with 360 ONE WAM Ltd

In April 2025, we entered into a strategic collaboration with 360 ONE WAM Ltd (360 ONE), one of India's largest wealth and asset management firms. As part of the agreement, we plan to acquire warrants for a 4.95% interest in 360 ONE and will transfer our onshore wealth management business in India to 360 ONE, while 360 ONE clients booked in Singapore will be served by UBS Singapore. The closing of the transactions is subject to approvals, and the transactions are not expected to have a material impact for UBS.

Resolution of legacy Credit Suisse cross-border matter

On 5 May 2025, Credit Suisse Services AG entered into an agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice to settle a long-running tax-related investigation into Credit Suisse's implementation of its 2014 plea agreement, relating to its legacy cross-border business with US taxpayers booked in Switzerland, which began before UBS acquired Credit Suisse. Credit Suisse Services AG pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to aid and assist in the preparation of false income tax returns and will pay an aggregate of USD 371.9m. Credit Suisse Services AG also contemporaneously entered into a non-prosecution agreement regarding US taxpayers booked in the legacy Credit Suisse Singapore booking center and will pay an aggregate of USD 138.7m. UBS AG has not made any post-balance sheet adjustment as the expected impact is not material.

UBS AG consolidated performance

Income statement

	For the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Net interest income	1,328	1,590	806	(17)	65
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,924	3,150	2,945	25	33
Net fee and commission income	6,630	6,354	5,148	4	29
Other income	281	223	209	26	35
Total revenues	12,163	11,317	9,108	7	34
Credit loss expense / (release)	124	241	52	(49)	140
Personnel expenses	5,910	5,212	4,161	13	42
General and administrative expenses	4,077	4,964	2,985	(18)	37
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	714	840	531	(15)	34
Operating expenses	10,701	11,017	7,677	(3)	39
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,339	59	1,379		(3)
Tax expense / (benefit)	303	313	366	(3)	(17)
Net profit / (loss)	1,035	(254)	1,014		2
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	7	2	8	218	(10)
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,028	(257)	1,006		2
Comprehensive income					
Total comprehensive income	2,657	(2,975)	(169)		
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	22	(35)	(4)		
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	2,635	(2,940)	(166)		

Integration-related expenses, by business division and Group Items

	For the quarter ended		
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Global Wealth Management	355	456	228
Personal & Corporate Banking	166	183	84
Asset Management	73	96	35
Investment Bank	116	175	114
Non-core and Legacy	191	316	61
Group Items	(2)	6	1
Total integration-related expenses	900	1,232	523
of which: total revenues	*(3)*	*6*	*0*
of which: operating expenses	*903*	*1,226*	*523*
of which: personnel expenses	*386*	*421*	*117*
of which: general and administrative expenses	*460*	*664*	*345*
of which: depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	*57*	*141*	*61*

1Q25 compared with 1Q24

The legal merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG on 31 May 2024 has had a significant impact on the results from June 2024 onward. This discussion and analysis of results compares the first quarter of 2025, which covers three full months of post-merger results, with the first quarter of 2024, which included only pre-merger results. This is a material driver in many of the increases across both revenues and operating expenses.

› **Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about the accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG**

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Operating profit before tax decreased by USD 40m, or 3%, to USD 1,339m, reflecting increases in operating expenses and net credit loss expenses, partly offset by higher total revenues. Operating expenses increased by USD 3,024m, or 39%, to USD 10,701m, largely due to increases of USD 1,749m in personnel expenses and USD 1,092m in general and administrative expenses. Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets was USD 183m higher. Net credit loss expenses were USD 124m, compared with USD 52m in the first quarter of 2024. Total revenues increased by USD 3,055m, or 34%, to USD 12,163m, largely due to a USD 1,501m increase in combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and also due to a USD 1,482m increase in net fee and commission income. Other income increased by USD 72m.

Integration-related expenses in general and administrative expenses primarily included shared services costs charged from other companies in the UBS Group reporting scope, consulting fees and outsourcing costs. Integration-related personnel expenses were mainly due to salaries and variable compensation related to the integration of Credit Suisse. In addition, there was accelerated depreciation of properties and leasehold improvements in depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets.

Total revenues: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

Total combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss increased by USD 1,501m to USD 5,252m, mainly driven by increases in Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking and the Investment Bank.

Global Wealth Management revenues increased by USD 516m to USD 2,074m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net interest income. The remaining variance was due to a decrease in net interest income, largely driven by a decrease in deposit revenues due to lower margins and a decrease in loan revenues, reflecting lower margins and average volumes.

Personal & Corporate Banking revenues increased by USD 343m to USD 1,247m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net interest income.

Investment Bank revenues increased by USD 499m to USD 2,056m, mainly due to an increase in Derivatives & Solutions revenues, mainly reflecting higher revenues in Equity Derivatives and Foreign Exchange, due to increased volatility and higher levels of client activity. In addition, there were higher revenues in Financing, mainly driven by Prime Brokerage, supported by higher client balances.

Non-core and Legacy revenues increased by USD 99m to USD 117m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues. Total revenues reflected net gains from position exits, along with net interest income from securitized products and credit products.

Revenues in Group Items were negative USD 237m compared with negative USD 275m. Revenues included lower mark-to-market losses from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness, within Group Treasury. Revenues in the first quarter of 2025 were driven by mark-to-market effects on own credit and portfolio-level economic hedges, mainly due to increases in interest rates and cross-currency-basis widening.

› **Refer to "Note 4 Net interest income" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information about net interest income**

Net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

	For the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m	**31.3.25**	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	**(266)**	(292)	188	(9)	
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	**1,594**	1,882	618	(15)	158
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	**3,924**	3,150	2,945	25	33
Total	**5,252**	4,741	3,751	11	40
Global Wealth Management	**2,074**	2,085	1,558	(1)	33
of which: net interest income	***1,589***	*1,717*	*1,204*	*(7)*	*32*
of which: transaction-based income from foreign exchange and other intermediary activity[1]	***485***	*368*	*354*	*32*	*37*
Personal & Corporate Banking	**1,247**	1,378	904	(10)	38
of which: net interest income	***1,059***	*1,168*	*772*	*(9)*	*37*
of which: transaction-based income from foreign exchange and other intermediary activity[1]	***188***	*211*	*132*	*(11)*	*42*
Asset Management	**(5)**	(4)	(12)	47	(55)
Investment Bank	**2,056**	1,552	1,557	32	32
Non-core and Legacy	**117**	(171)	18		533
Group Items	**(237)**	(99)	(275)	139	(14)

1 Mainly includes spread-related income in connection with client-driven transactions, foreign-currency translation effects and income and expenses from precious metals, which are included in the income statement line Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. The amounts reported on this line are one component of Transaction-based income in the management discussion and analysis in the "Global Wealth Management" and "Personal & Corporate Banking" sections of this report.

Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income increased by USD 1,482m to USD 6,630m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues.

Fees from portfolio management increased by USD 646m to USD 3,102m, and investment fund fees increased by USD 342m to USD 1,543m, predominantly in Global Wealth Management and Asset Management, respectively. The increase in Global Wealth Management was mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues, positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows. For Asset Management, the increase was mainly from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues.

Net brokerage fees increased by USD 324m to USD 1,280m, largely as a result of the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues. The remaining variance was mainly due to higher levels of client activity across all regions in Global Wealth Management and driven by higher volumes in Cash Equities in Execution Services in the Investment Bank.

› **Refer to "Note 5 Net fee and commission income" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**

Other income

Other income was USD 281m and included the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG income, compared with USD 209m in the first quarter of 2024. The increase was largely due to share of net profits of associates and joint ventures being USD 121m higher, primarily in Personal & Corporate Banking, mainly reflecting a USD 64m gain related to the Swisscard transactions.

› **Refer to the "Recent developments" section and "Personal & Corporate Banking" in the "Business divisions and Group Items" section of this report for more information about the Swisscard transactions**
› **Refer to "Note 6 Other income" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**

Credit loss expense / release: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Total net credit loss expenses in the first quarter of 2025 were USD 124m, reflecting net releases of USD 21m related to performing positions and net expenses of USD 145m on credit-impaired positions. Net credit loss expenses were USD 52m in the first quarter of 2024.

› **Refer to "Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**

Credit loss expense / (release)

	Performing positions	Credit-impaired positions	
USD m	Stages 1 and 2	Stage 3	**Total**
For the quarter ended 31.3.25			
Global Wealth Management	(7)	15	8
Personal & Corporate Banking	(8)	66	58
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	(5)	54	49
Non-core and Legacy	0	10	10
Group Items	(1)	0	(1)
Total	(21)	145	124
For the quarter ended 31.12.24			
Global Wealth Management	(26)	15	(11)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(24)	213	189
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	32	30	62
Non-core and Legacy	(2)	4	2
Group Items	(1)	1	0
Total	(21)	262	241
For the quarter ended 31.3.24			
Global Wealth Management	2	7	9
Personal & Corporate Banking	(12)	22	10
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	10	22	32
Non-core and Legacy	0	0	0
Group Items	1	0	1
Total	1	51	52

Operating expenses: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Operating expenses

	For the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Personnel expenses	5,910	5,212	4,161	13	42
of which: salaries and variable compensation	*5,129*	*4,473*	*3,621*	*15*	*42*
of which: variable compensation – financial advisors[1]	*1,409*	*1,400*	*1,267*	*1*	*11*
General and administrative expenses	4,077	4,964	2,985	(18)	37
of which: net expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	*196*	*393*	*8*	*(50)*	
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	714	840	531	(15)	34
Total operating expenses	10,701	11,017	7,677	(3)	39

1 Financial advisor compensation consists of cash compensation, determined using a formulaic approach based on production, and deferred awards. It also includes expenses related to compensation commitments with financial advisors entered into at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements.

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses increased by USD 1,749m to USD 5,910m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses, reflecting the combined workforce resulting from the merger, as well as higher accruals for performance awards and a USD 142m increase in financial advisor compensation resulting from higher compensable revenues.

› **Refer to "Note 7 Personnel expenses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by USD 1,092m to USD 4,077m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses, including an increase of USD 298m in shared services costs for Technology, Finance and Risk charged by other subsidiaries of UBS Group AG. General and administrative expenses also included a USD 180m expense related to the Swisscard transactions in Personal & Corporate Banking, as well as USD 188m higher expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters and increases of USD 92m in technology costs, USD 76m in outsourcing costs and USD 73m in real estate and logistics costs.

› **Refer to the "Recent developments" section and "Personal & Corporate Banking" in the "Business divisions and Group Items" section of this report for more information about the Swisscard transactions**

› **Refer to "Note 8 General and administrative expenses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**

› **Refer to "Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information about litigation, regulatory and similar matters**

› **Refer to the "Regulatory and legal developments" and "Risk factors" sections of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about litigation, regulatory and similar matters on a UBS AG consolidated basis**

Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets

Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets increased by USD 183m to USD 714m, mainly due to higher amortization of internally generated capitalized software as a result of a higher cost base of software assets following the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG.

Tax: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

UBS AG had a net income tax expense of USD 303m in the first quarter of 2025, representing an effective tax rate of 22.7%, compared with USD 366m in the first quarter of 2024 and an effective tax rate of 26.5%.

The current tax expense was USD 431m, which includes USD 300m that primarily related to the taxable profits of UBS Switzerland AG and other entities and USD 131m that related to US corporate alternative minimum tax, with an equivalent deferred tax benefit for deferred tax assets (DTAs) recognized in respect of tax credits carried forward.

There was a net deferred tax benefit of USD 128m. This reflects the aforementioned deferred tax benefit of USD 131m and also benefits of USD 39m in respect of the tax deduction for deferred compensation awards and USD 31m in respect of an increase in deferred tax asset recognition for the quarter in respect of UBS AG's US branch. These benefits were partly offset by a net deferred tax expense of USD 73m that mainly related to the amortization of DTAs previously recognized in relation to tax losses carried forward and deductible temporary differences.

Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders

In the first quarter of 2025, total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders was USD 2,635m, reflecting a net profit of USD 1,028m and other comprehensive income (OCI), net of tax, of USD 1,607m.

Foreign currency translation OCI was USD 794m, mainly resulting from the US dollar weakening against the Swiss franc and the euro.

OCI related to cash flow hedges was USD 545m, mainly reflecting net unrealized gains on US dollar hedging derivatives resulting from decreases in the relevant US dollar long-term interest rates and net losses on hedging instruments that were reclassified from OCI to the income statement.

OCI related to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value was USD 233m, primarily due to a widening of our own credit spreads.

- **Refer to "Statement of comprehensive income" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**
- **Refer to "Reconciliation of equity under IFRS Accounting Standards to Swiss SRB common equity tier 1 capital" in the "Capital management" section of this report for more information about the effects of OCI on common equity tier 1 capital**
- **Refer to "Note 21 Fair value measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value**

Sensitivity to interest rate movements

As of 31 March 2025, it is estimated that a parallel shift in yield curves by +100 basis points could lead to a combined increase in annual net interest income from our banking book of approximately USD 1.5bn in the first year after such a shift. Of this increase, approximately USD 0.9bn, USD 0.4bn and USD 0.1bn would result from changes in Swiss franc, US dollar and euro interest rates, respectively.

A parallel shift in yield curves by –100 basis points could lead to a combined increase in annual net interest income of approximately USD 0.4bn. Of this increase, approximately USD 1.0bn would result from the change in the Swiss franc interest rate, driven by both contractual and assumed flooring benefits under negative interest rates. US dollar and euro interest rate changes would lead to an offsetting decrease of USD 0.4bn and USD 0.1bn, respectively.

These estimates do not represent net interest income forecasts as they are based on a hypothetical scenario of an immediate change in interest rates, equal across all currencies and relative to implied forward rates as of 31 March 2025 applied to our banking book. These estimates further assume no change to balance sheet size and product mix, stable foreign exchange rates, and no specific management action.

- **Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for information about interest rate risk in the banking book**

Key figures and personnel

Below is an overview of selected key figures of UBS AG consolidated. For further information about key figures related to capital management, refer to the "Capital management" section of this report.

Cost / income ratio: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

The cost / income ratio was 88.0%, compared with 84.3%, mainly reflecting an increase in operating expenses, partly offset by an increase in total revenues.

Personnel: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

The number of internal personnel employed as of 31 March 2025 was 67,373 (full-time equivalents), a net decrease of 1,609 compared with 31 December 2024.

Equity, CET1 capital and returns

	As of or for the quarter ended		
USD m, except where indicated	**31.3.25**	31.12.24	31.3.24
Net profit			
Net profit attributable to shareholders	**1,028**	(257)	1,006
Equity			
Equity attributable to shareholders	**96,553**	94,003	55,046
less: goodwill and intangible assets	***6,691***	*6,661*	*6,237*
Tangible equity attributable to shareholders	**89,862**	87,343	48,809
less: other CET1 adjustments	***19,106***	*13,550*	*4,946*
CET1 capital	**70,756**	73,792	43,863
Returns			
Return on equity (%)	**4.3**	(1.1)	7.3
Return on tangible equity (%)	**4.6**	(1.2)	8.2
Return on CET1 capital (%)	**5.7**	(1.3)	9.1

Common equity tier 1 capital: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

During the first quarter of 2025, common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital decreased by USD 3.0bn to USD 70.8bn, mainly as operating profit before tax of USD 1.3bn and foreign currency translation gains of USD 0.8bn were more than offset by dividend accruals of USD 4.5bn, and current tax expenses of USD 0.4bn.

Return on common equity tier 1 capital: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

The annualized return on CET1 capital was 5.7%, compared with 9.1%, driven by an increase in average CET1 capital, partly offset by higher net profit attributable to shareholders.

Risk-weighted assets: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

During the first quarter of 2025, RWA decreased by USD 13.6bn to USD 481.5bn, driven by a USD 9.5bn decrease resulting from asset size and other movements, an USD 8.6bn reduction as a result of the implementation of the final Basel III standards, and a USD 1.1bn reduction resulting from model updates and other methodology changes. These decreases were partly offset by a USD 5.7bn increase in currency effects.

Common equity tier 1 capital ratio: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

The CET1 capital ratio decreased to 14.7% from 14.9%, reflecting the aforementioned decrease in CET1 capital, partly offset by the aforementioned decrease in RWA.

Leverage ratio denominator: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

During the first quarter of 2025, the LRD increased by USD 42.6bn to USD 1,565.8bn, driven by an increase of USD 28.8bn as a result of the implementation of the final Basel III standards and currency effects of USD 26.6bn, partly offset by asset size and other movements of USD 12.8bn.

Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

The CET1 leverage ratio decreased to 4.5% from 4.8%, reflecting the aforementioned increase in the LRD and the aforementioned decrease in CET1 capital.

Outlook

Rapid and significant changes to trade tariffs, heightened risk of escalation and significantly increased macroeconomic uncertainty led to major market volatility in the first weeks of April. We actively engaged with institutional and private clients, helping them navigate the uncertain environment with advice on how to protect their assets and by facilitating their trading activity across asset classes.

With a wide range of possible outcomes, the economic path forward is particularly unpredictable. The prospect of higher tariffs on global trade presents a material risk to global growth and inflation, clouding the interest rate outlook. Markets are likely to remain sensitive to new developments, both positive and negative, which are likely to lead to further spikes in volatility. Prolonged uncertainty would affect sentiment and cause businesses and investors to delay important decisions on strategy, capital allocation and investments.

In the second quarter we expect net interest income (NII) in Global Wealth Management to decline sequentially by a low-single-digit percentage, and we see a similar decline in Personal & Corporate Banking's NII in Swiss francs. In US dollar terms, Personal & Corporate Banking's NII is expected to increase sequentially by a mid-single-digit percentage, based on current foreign exchange rates. Continued market uncertainty could affect the timing of execution of our Global Banking pipeline.

Despite this uncertain environment we are confident in our ability to deliver on our financial targets, leveraging the power of our diversified business model. We remain focused on serving our clients, executing on integration and acting as an engine of economic growth in the communities we serve.

Business divisions and Group Items

Management report

Our businesses

We report five business divisions, each of which qualifies as an operating segment pursuant to IFRS Accounting Standards: Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank, and Non-core and Legacy. Non-core and Legacy consists of positions and businesses not aligned with our strategy and policies.

Our Group functions are support and control functions that provide services to the Group. Virtually all costs incurred by our Group functions are allocated to the business divisions, leaving a residual amount that we refer to as Group Items in our segment reporting.

This discussion and analysis of the results of the business divisions and Group Items compares the results for the first quarter of 2025, which are based entirely on consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG, with those for the first quarter of 2024, which only included pre-merger UBS AG consolidated results. This is a material driver in many of the increases across both revenues and operating expenses.

Global Wealth Management

Global Wealth Management

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Net interest income	1,589	1,717	1,204	(7)	32
Recurring net fee income[1]	3,274	3,262	2,693	0	22
Transaction-based income[1]	1,423	1,034	986	38	44
Other income	6	(31)	35		(83)
Total revenues	6,293	5,982	4,918	5	28
Credit loss expense / (release)	8	(11)	9		(5)
Operating expenses	5,069	5,315	3,975	(5)	28
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,216	679	935	79	30
Performance measures and other information					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[1]	30.1	95.6	(21.8)		
Cost / income ratio (%)[1]	80.6	88.8	80.8		
Financial advisor compensation[2]	1,409	1,400	1,267	1	11
Invested assets (USD bn)[1]	4,218	4,182	3,302	1	28
Loans, gross (USD bn)[3]	301.7	302.2	210.6	0	43
Customer deposits (USD bn)[3]	464.8	470.6	351.2	(1)	32
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%)[1,4]	0.4	0.4	0.3		
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	9,693	9,803	8,809	(1)	10

1 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. 2 Relates to licensed professionals with the ability to provide investment advice to clients in the Americas. Consists of cash compensation, determined using a formulaic approach based on production, and deferred awards. Also includes expenses related to compensation commitments with financial advisors entered into at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements. Recruitment loans to financial advisors were USD 2,738m as of 31 March 2025. 3 Loans and Customer deposits in this table include customer brokerage receivables and payables, respectively, which are presented in separate reporting lines on the balance sheet. 4 Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures. Excludes loans to financial advisors.

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 281m, or 30%, to USD 1,216m, mainly driven by the positive impact from the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG, and higher total revenues, partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 1,375m, or 28%, to USD 6,293m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues. The remaining increase largely reflected increases in recurring net fee income and transaction-based income.

Net interest income increased by USD 385m, or 32%, to USD 1,589m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net interest income, partly offset by a decrease in deposit revenues due to lower margins and a decrease in loan revenues, reflecting lower margins and average volumes.

Recurring net fee income increased by USD 581m, or 22%, to USD 3,274m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG recurring net fee income, positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows.

Transaction-based income increased by USD 437m, or 44%, to USD 1,423m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG transaction-based income and higher levels of client activity across all regions.

Other income decreased by USD 29m to USD 6m, mostly due to lower shared services costs charged to other subsidiaries of UBS Group AG, mainly related to secondments.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were USD 8m, compared with net expenses of USD 9m in the first quarter of 2024.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 1,094m, or 28%, to USD 5,069m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG operating expenses and an increase in financial advisor compensation as a result of higher compensable revenues.

Invested assets: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

Invested assets increased by USD 36bn, or 1%, to USD 4,218bn, mainly driven by positive foreign currency effects of USD 36bn and net new asset inflows, partly offset by negative market performance.

Loans: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

Loans were broadly stable at USD 301.7bn, as positive foreign currency effects and positive net new loans were more than offset by an effect related to a change to our segmentation approach that was implemented in February 2025 and led to a shift of some affluent clients to Personal & Corporate Banking.

› **Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information**

Customer deposits: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

Customer deposits decreased by USD 5.8bn to USD 464.8bn, mainly driven by net new deposit outflows, partly offset by positive foreign currency effects.

Personal & Corporate Banking

Personal & Corporate Banking – in Swiss francs

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
CHF m, except where indicated	**31.3.25**	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Net interest income	**953**	1,032	681	(8)	40
Recurring net fee income[1]	**329**	357	221	(8)	48
Transaction-based income[1]	**454**	454	300	0	51
Other income	**68**	(49)	14		381
Total revenues	**1,804**	1,795	1,217	1	48
Credit loss expense / (release)	**52**	167	9	(69)	464
Operating expenses	**1,373**	1,289	715	7	92
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	**378**	339	493	12	(23)
Performance measures and other information					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[1]	**(23.2)**	10.7	(10.5)		
Cost / income ratio (%)[1]	**76.1**	71.8	58.8		
Net interest margin (bps)[1]	**153**	168	185		
Loans, gross (CHF bn)	**251.8**	245.3	148.5	3	70
Customer deposits (CHF bn)	**252.2**	255.5	169.6	(1)	49
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%)[1,2]	**1.5**	1.5	0.9		

1 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. 2 Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Profit before tax decreased by CHF 115m, or 23%, to CHF 378m, as higher total revenues were more than offset by higher operating expenses and net credit loss expenses.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by CHF 587m, or 48%, to CHF 1,804m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues.

Net interest income increased by CHF 272m to CHF 953m, largely reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net interest income.

Recurring net fee income increased by CHF 108m to CHF 329m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG recurring net fee income, as well as an increase in revenues due to higher investment product levels, mostly reflecting net new inflows and positive market performance.

Transaction-based income increased by CHF 154m to CHF 454m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG transaction-based income.

Other income was CHF 68m, compared with CHF 14m, and included a gain of CHF 58m related to the Swisscard transactions.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were CHF 52m, mainly reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG, and included net credit loss expenses on credit-impaired positions, primarily in the legacy Credit Suisse corporate loan book, partly offset by net credit loss releases related to performing positions. Net credit loss expenses in the first quarter of 2024 were CHF 9m.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by CHF 658m, or 92%, to CHF 1,373m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses, and included both a CHF 164m expense related to the Swisscard transactions and higher integration-related expenses.

Personal & Corporate Banking – in US dollars

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Net interest income	1,059	1,168	772	(9)	37
Recurring net fee income[1]	365	404	251	(10)	46
Transaction-based income[1]	505	514	340	(2)	49
Other income	75	(54)	16		370
Total revenues	2,005	2,032	1,378	(1)	45
Credit loss expense / (release)	58	189	10	(69)	466
Operating expenses	1,526	1,457	809	5	89
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	421	385	558	9	(25)
Performance measures and other information					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[1]	(24.7)	12.5	(6.3)		
Cost / income ratio (%)[1]	76.1	71.7	58.7		
Net interest margin (bps)[1]	153	166	182		
Loans, gross (USD bn)	284.7	270.2	164.5	5	73
Customer deposits (USD bn)	285.1	281.4	188.0	1	52
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%)[1,2]	1.5	1.5	0.9		

1 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. 2 Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Asset Management

Asset Management

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m, except where indicated	**31.3.25**	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Net management fees[1]	**713**	711	487	0	46
Performance fees	**30**	44	22	(32)	36
Net gain from disposals	**(2)**	12			
Total revenues	**741**	768	509	(3)	45
Credit loss expense / (release)	**0**	0	0		
Operating expenses	**603**	642	459	(6)	31
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	**137**	125	50	10	173
Performance measures and other information					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[2]	**173.2**	31.5	(46.8)		
Cost / income ratio (%)[2]	**81.4**	83.7	90.1		
Gross margin on invested assets (bps)[2]	**17**	17	16		
Information by business line / asset class					
Invested assets (USD bn)[2]					
Equities	**753**	755	579	0	30
Fixed Income	**479**	464	337	3	42
of which: money market	***164***	*157*	*142*	*4*	*15*
Multi-asset & Solutions	**275**	268	185	2	49
Hedge Fund Businesses	**60**	58	55	3	9
Real Estate & Private Markets	**147**	143	97	3	51
Total invested assets excluding associates	**1,715**	1,689	1,253	2	37
of which: passive strategies	***823***	*807*	*575*	*2*	*43*
Associates[3]	**81**	84	23	(3)	250
Total invested assets	**1,796**	1,773	1,276	1	41
Information by region					
Invested assets (USD bn)[2]					
Americas	**447**	443	376	1	19
Asia Pacific[4]	**222**	224	155	(1)	43
EMEA (excluding Switzerland)	**440**	435	334	1	32
Switzerland	**688**	670	412	3	67
Total invested assets	**1,796**	1,773	1,276	1	41
Information by channel					
Invested assets (USD bn)[2]					
Third-party institutional	**1,027**	1,008	684	2	50
Third-party wholesale	**163**	169	129	(4)	27
UBS's wealth management businesses	**525**	512	440	2	19
Associates[3]	**81**	84	23	(3)	250
Total invested assets	**1,796**	1,773	1,276	1	41

1 Net management fees include transaction fees, fund administration revenues (including net interest and trading income from lending activities and foreign-exchange hedging as part of the fund services offering), distribution fees, incremental fund-related expenses, gains or losses from seed money and co-investments, funding costs, the negative pass-through impact of third-party performance fees, and other items that are not Asset Management's performance fees. 2 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. 3 The invested assets amounts reported for associates are prepared in accordance with their local regulatory requirements and practices. 4 Includes invested assets from associates.

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 87m, or 173%, to USD 137m, mainly reflecting the impact from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 232m, or 45%, to USD 741m, primarily reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues.

Net management fees increased by USD 226m, or 46%, to USD 713m, largely reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net management fees.

Performance fees increased by USD 8m, or 36%, to USD 30m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG performance fees, partly offset by decreases in the Hedge Fund and Real Estate businesses.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 144m, or 31%, to USD 603m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG operating expenses, and included higher integration-related expenses.

Invested assets: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

Invested assets increased by USD 23bn, or 1%, to USD 1,796bn, reflecting positive foreign currency effects of USD 33bn and net new money inflows of USD 7bn, partly offset by negative market performance of USD 14bn.

Investment Bank

Investment Bank

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m, except where indicated	**31.3.25**	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Advisory	**221**	260	165	(15)	34
Capital Markets	**349**	424	349	(18)	0
Global Banking	**570**	684	514	(17)	11
Execution Services[1]	**517**	471	398	10	30
Derivatives & Solutions[1]	**1,301**	683	934	90	39
Financing	**665**	722	542	(8)	23
Global Markets	**2,482**	1,876	1,874	32	32
of which: Equities	***1,815***	*1,448*	*1,360*	*25*	*33*
of which: Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit	***667***	*428*	*514*	*56*	*30*
Total revenues	**3,052**	2,560	2,388	19	28
Credit loss expense / (release)	**49**	62	32	(22)	53
Operating expenses	**2,455**	2,229	2,083	10	18
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	**548**	268	272	104	101
Performance measures and other information					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[2]	**101.3**	n.m.	(42.2)		
Cost / income ratio (%)[2]	**80.4**	87.1	87.3		

1 Comparative figures for the quarter ended 31 March 2024 have been restated as a result of the shift of the foreign exchange products that are traded over electronic platforms from Execution Services to Derivatives & Solutions. The restatement had no effect on total Global Markets revenues. 2 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method.

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 276m, or 101%, to USD 548m, mainly due to higher total revenues, partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 664m, or 28%, to USD 3,052m, reflecting increases in Global Markets and Global Banking.

Global Banking

Global Banking revenues increased by USD 56m, or 11%, to USD 570m, reflecting higher Advisory revenues.

Advisory revenues increased by USD 56m, or 34%, to USD 221m, mostly due to higher merger and acquisition transaction revenues.

Capital Markets revenues were USD 349m, unchanged year on year.

Global Markets

Global Markets revenues increased by USD 608m, or 32%, to USD 2,482m, driven by higher Derivatives & Solutions, Financing and Execution Services revenues.

Execution Services revenues increased by USD 119m, or 30%, to USD 517m, mainly due to increases in Cash Equities across all regions, driven by higher volumes.

Derivatives & Solutions revenues increased by USD 367m, or 39%, to USD 1,301m, mainly reflecting higher revenues in Equity Derivatives and Foreign Exchange, due to increased volatility and higher levels of client activity.

Financing revenues increased by USD 123m, or 23%, to USD 665m, mainly driven by Prime Brokerage, supported by higher client balances.

Equities
Global Markets Equities revenues increased by USD 455m, or 33%, to USD 1,815m, mainly due to higher revenues in Equity Derivatives, Cash Equities and Prime Brokerage.

Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit
Global Markets Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit revenues increased by USD 153m, or 30%, to USD 667m, mainly driven by increases in Foreign Exchange.

Credit loss expense / release
Net credit loss expenses were USD 49m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 32m, reflecting net credit loss expenses on performing and credit-impaired positions, including the impact of model updates.

Operating expenses
Operating expenses increased by USD 372m, or 18%, to USD 2,455m, mainly driven by higher personnel expenses.

Non-core and Legacy

Non-core and Legacy

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Total revenues	119	(75)	21		471
Credit loss expense / (release)	10	2	0		
Operating expenses	748	1,131	138	(34)	441
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	(639)	(1,208)	(118)	(47)	444

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Loss before tax was USD 639m, primarily due to the impact of the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG, compared with a loss before tax of USD 118m.

Total revenues
Total revenues were USD 119m, which was USD 98m higher than the amount recorded in the first quarter of 2024, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues. Total revenues reflected net gains from position exits, along with net interest income from securitized products and credit products. Total revenues in the first quarter of 2025 included a loss of USD 11m from the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse.

Credit loss expense / release
Net credit loss expenses were USD 10m, almost entirely driven by credit-impaired positions, compared with net credit loss releases of USD 0m.

Operating expenses
Operating expenses were USD 748m, compared with operating expenses of USD 138m recorded in the first quarter of 2024, with the change largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses, and included a USD 130m increase in integration-related expenses. Operating expenses also included a USD 91m increase related to litigation, regulatory and similar matters.

Group Items

Group Items

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Total revenues	(46)	51	(106)		(56)
Credit loss expense / (release)	(1)	0	1		
Operating expenses	299	242	212	24	41
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	(344)	(190)	(319)	81	8

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Loss before tax increased by USD 25m to USD 344m, mainly due to an increase in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters and higher shared services costs charged by other subsidiaries of UBS Group AG, partly offset by lower mark-to-market losses from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness. The losses in the first quarter of 2025 were driven by mark-to-market effects on own credit and portfolio-level economic hedges, mainly due to increases in interest rates and cross-currency-basis widening.

Risk, capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet

Management report

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Risk management and control

This section provides information about key developments during the reporting period and should be read in conjunction with the "Risk management and control" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, and the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information about the integration of Credit Suisse.

The risk profile of UBS AG consolidated does not differ materially from that of UBS Group AG consolidated.

Toward the end of the first quarter of 2025 and into April, heightened geopolitical tensions and the imposition of new tariffs exerted significant pressure on markets. The weakening of the US dollar resulted in passive increases in reported exposures from our non-US-dollar-denominated portfolios. In addition, the high volatility led to an increase in margin calls in Global Wealth Management and the Investment Bank, which were met within the orderly course of business. We are closely monitoring these developments, continually assessing portfolio impacts and considering potential mitigating actions.

Credit risk

Overall banking products exposure

Overall banking products exposure increased by USD 36bn compared with 31 December 2024, to USD 1,046bn as of 31 March 2025, primarily reflecting currency effects in Loans and advances to customers and balances at central banks, inflows from roll-offs of securities financing transactions in balances at central banks, and purchases of high-quality liquid asset portfolio securities in Other financial assets measured at amortized cost.

- **Refer to the "Balance sheet and off-balance sheet" section of this report for more information about balance sheet movements**
- **Refer to the "UBS AG consolidated performance" section and "Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information about credit loss expense / release**

Overall traded products exposure

Overall traded products exposure decreased by USD 12bn compared with 31 December 2024, to USD 54bn as of 31 March 2025, primarily driven by decreases in over-the-counter derivatives exposure in the Investment Bank and Personal & Corporate Banking, reflecting market movements.

Loan underwriting

In the Investment Bank, mandated loan underwriting commitments on a notional basis increased by USD 3.9bn compared with 31 December 2024, to USD 8.4bn as of 31 March 2025, driven by new mandates, partly offset by deal syndications. As of 31 March 2025, USD 0.9bn of these commitments had not been distributed as originally planned.

Loan underwriting exposures in the Investment Bank are classified as held for trading, with fair values reflecting the market conditions at the end of the quarter. Credit hedges are in place to help protect against fair value movements in the portfolio.

Syndication of underwriting exposure continues, despite the volatile market conditions. As of 25 April 2025, we had a USD 1.1bn exposure reduction, bringing our outstanding mandated loan underwriting commitments to USD 7.4bn.

Banking and traded products exposure in the business divisions and Group Items

	31.3.25						
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Banking products exposure, gross[1,2]	466,303	430,215	1,574	104,570	18,497	25,170	1,046,328
of which: loans and advances to customers (on-balance sheet)	*297,010*	*284,705*	*10*	*17,676*	*1,687*	*5,100*	*606,188*
of which: guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	*20,082*	*44,771*	*11*	*35,088*	*1,345*	*20,755*	*122,051*
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines[3]	78,172	65,381	0	546	4	804	144,907
Traded products exposure, gross[2,4]	15,461	3,303	0		35,437		54,201
of which: over-the-counter derivatives	*11,835*	*2,875*	*0*		*10,061*		*24,771*
of which: securities financing transactions	*18*	*0*	*0*		*16,107*		*16,126*
of which: exchange-traded derivatives	*3,607*	*428*	*0*		*9,269*		*13,304*
Total credit-impaired exposure, gross[1]	1,407	4,267	0	609	1,270	0	7,554
Total allowances and provisions for expected credit losses	301	1,981	0	436	962	5	3,685
of which: stage 1	*106*	*276*	*0*	*103*	*3*	*5*	*493*
of which: stage 2	*56*	*247*	*0*	*151*	*215*	*0*	*668*
of which: stage 3	*139*	*1,458*	*0*	*182*	*744*	*0*	*2,524*

	31.12.24						
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Banking products exposure, gross[1,2]	453,812	428,356	1,533	72,987	33,779	19,742	1,010,209
of which: loans and advances to customers (on-balance sheet)	*297,602*	*270,165*	*9*	*17,497*	*1,660*	*3,243*	*590,176*
of which: guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	*18,978*	*46,986*	*5*	*34,516*	*2,211*	*17,164*	*119,859*
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines[3]	79,462	65,749	0	452	4	3,233	148,900
Traded products exposure, gross[2,4]	14,900	5,034	0		46,076		66,009
of which: over-the-counter derivatives	*11,705*	*4,594*	*0*		*17,371*		*33,670*
of which: securities financing transactions	*186*	*0*	*0*		*18,352*		*18,538*
of which: exchange-traded derivatives	*3,009*	*440*	*0*		*10,353*		*13,802*
Total credit-impaired exposure, gross[1]	1,421	4,187	0	595	1,289	0	7,492
Total allowances and provisions for expected credit losses	302	1,914	0	382	922	6	3,527
of which: stage 1	*97*	*269*	*0*	*110*	*4*	*6*	*487*
of which: stage 2	*68*	*247*	*0*	*142*	*166*	*0*	*623*
of which: stage 3	*138*	*1,398*	*0*	*130*	*751*	*0*	*2,417*

1 IFRS 9 gross exposure for banking products includes the following financial instruments in scope of expected credit loss measurement: balances at central banks, amounts due from banks, loans and advances to customers, other financial assets at amortized cost, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments. 2 Internal management view of credit risk, which differs in certain respects from IFRS Accounting Standards. 3 Commitments that can be canceled by UBS AG at any time but expose UBS AG to credit risk if the client has the ability to draw the facility before UBS AG can take action. These commitments are subject to expected credit loss requirements. 4 As counterparty risk for traded products is managed at the counterparty level, no further split between exposures in the Investment Bank, Non-core and Legacy, and Group Items is provided.

Collateralization of Loans and advances to customers[1]

	Global Wealth Management		Personal & Corporate Banking	
USD m, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	31.12.24
Secured by collateral	291,088	291,679	249,097	235,413
Residential real estate	*102,372*	*107,176*	*198,482*	*186,137*
Commercial / industrial real estate	*9,383*	*9,487*	*38,582*	*37,413*
Cash	*28,054*	*28,455*	*2,737*	*2,631*
Equity and debt instruments	*124,412*	*120,376*	*2,600*	*2,783*
Other collateral[2]	*26,867*	*26,186*	*6,696*	*6,450*
Subject to guarantees	1,756	1,751	7,237	7,032
Uncollateralized and not subject to guarantees	4,166	4,172	28,371	27,720
Total loans and advances to customers, gross	297,010	297,602	284,705	270,165
Allowances	(224)	(231)	(1,715)	(1,660)
Total loans and advances to customers, net of allowances	296,786	297,371	282,990	268,505
Collateralized loans and advances to customers as a percentage of total loans and advances to customers, gross (%)	98.0	98.0	87.5	87.1

1 Collateral arrangements generally incorporate a range of collateral, including cash, equity and debt instruments, real estate, and other collateral. For the purposes of this disclosure, UBS AG applies a risk-based approach that generally prioritizes collateral according to its liquidity profile. In the case of loan facilities with funded and unfunded elements, the collateral is first allocated to the funded element. For legacy Credit Suisse infrastructure, a risk-based approach is applied that generally prioritizes real estate collateral and prioritizes other collateral according to its liquidity profile. In the case of loan facilities with funded and unfunded elements, the collateral is proportionately allocated. 2 Includes but is not limited to life insurance contracts, rights in respect of subscription or capital commitments from fund partners, inventory, gold and other commodities.

Market risk

As part of going live with the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) framework for the calculation of market-risk-related regulatory capital requirements on 1 January 2025, UBS AG has adopted the standardized approach for all legal entities regulated by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). The FINMA value-at-risk (VaR) multiplier derived from negative backtesting exceptions for market risk risk-weighted assets is no longer relevant for the regulatory capital calculation.

UBS AG excluding certain legacy Credit Suisse components continued to maintain generally low levels of management VaR. Average management VaR (1-day, 95% confidence level) in the first quarter of 2025 decreased to USD 9m from USD 11m, mainly driven by the Investment Bank.

Average management VaR (1-day, 98% confidence level) of the legacy Credit Suisse components in the first quarter of 2025 decreased to USD 4m from USD 6m, driven by continued strategic migration of positions to UBS AG and exposure reductions in Non-core and Legacy.

Management value-at-risk (1-day, 95% confidence level, 5 years of historical data) of the business divisions and Group Items excluding certain legacy Credit Suisse components, by general market risk type[1,2]

					Average by risk type				
USD m	Min.	Max.	Period end	Average	Equity	Interest rates	Credit spreads	Foreign exchange	Commodities
Global Wealth Management	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	0
Personal & Corporate Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	1	14	8	8	2	14	10	4	3
Non-core and Legacy	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Group Items	3	6	4	4	1	3	3	1	0
Diversification effect[3,4]			(6)	(6)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(1)	0
Total as of 31.3.25	2	15	8	9	2	15	11	5	3
Total as of 31.12.24	5	17	11	11	2	17	10	4	6

Management value-at-risk (1-day, 98% confidence level, 2 years of historical data) of certain legacy Credit Suisse components of the business divisions and Group Items, by general market risk type[1,2]

					Average by risk type				
USD m	Min.	Max.	Period end	Average	Equity	Interest rates	Credit spreads	Foreign exchange	Commodities
Global Wealth Management	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Personal & Corporate Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Non-core and Legacy	2	5	2	4	0	2	3	1	0
Group Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diversification effect[3,4]			(1)	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	0
Total as of 31.3.25	3	6	3	4	1	2	3	1	0
Total as of 31.12.24	5	9	5	6	2	3	5	1	0

1 The legacy Credit Suisse components not included in the UBS AG management VaR predominantly reflect the portfolio in Non-core and Legacy. These positions continue to be managed on legacy Credit Suisse infrastructure based on legacy Credit Suisse management VaR methodology until full migration of these positions to UBS infrastructure or the liquidation of the positions. This process is ongoing, and the management VaR of the legacy Credit Suisse components is expected to continue decreasing over time. 2 Statistics at individual levels may not be summed to deduce the corresponding aggregate figures. The minima and maxima for each level may occur on different days, and, likewise, the VaR for each business division or risk type, being driven by the extreme loss tail of the corresponding distribution of simulated profits and losses for that business division or risk type, may well be driven by different days in the historical time series, rendering invalid the simple summation of figures to arrive at the aggregate total. 3 The difference between the sum of the standalone VaR for the business divisions and Group Items and the total VaR. 4 As the minima and maxima for different business divisions and Group Items occur on different days, it is not meaningful to calculate a portfolio diversification effect.

Economic value of equity and net interest income sensitivity

The economic value of equity (EVE) sensitivity in UBS AG's banking book to a +1-basis-point parallel shift in yield curves was negative USD 38.6m as of 31 March 2025, compared with negative USD 37.1m as of 31 December 2024. This excluded the sensitivity of USD 7.4m from additional tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments (as per specific FINMA requirements) in contrast to general Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) guidance. Exposure in the banking book of UBS AG increased during the first quarter of 2025, predominantly driven by issuances of AT1 capital instruments during the quarter.

The majority of UBS AG's interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) as of 31 March 2025 was a reflection of the net asset duration that it ran to offset its modeled sensitivity of net USD 30.3m (31 December 2024: USD 29.4m) assigned to its equity, goodwill and real estate, with the aim of generating a stable net interest income contribution. Of this, USD 18.1m and USD 10.5m were attributable to the US dollar and the Swiss franc portfolios, respectively, (31 December 2024: USD 17.1m and USD 10.6m, respectively).

In addition to the aforementioned sensitivity, UBS AG calculates the six interest rate shock scenarios prescribed by FINMA. The "Parallel up" scenario, assuming all positions were measured at fair value, was the most severe as of 31 March 2025 and would have resulted in a change in EVE of negative USD 7.1bn, or 7.9%, of UBS AG's tier 1 capital (31 December 2024: negative USD 6.7bn, or 7.4%), which is well below the 15% threshold as per the BCBS supervisory outlier test for high levels of IRRBB.

The immediate effect on UBS AG's tier 1 capital in the "Parallel up" scenario as of 31 March 2025 would have been a decrease of approximately USD 0.7bn, or 0.8%, (31 December 2024: USD 0.9bn, or 1.0%), reflecting the fact that the vast majority of UBS AG's banking book is accrual accounted or subject to hedge accounting. The "Parallel up" scenario would subsequently have a positive effect on net interest income, assuming a constant balance sheet.

As the overall interest rate risk sensitivity shows a greater impact from slower asset repricing compared with faster liabilities repricing, the "Parallel down" scenario was the most beneficial as of 31 March 2025 and would have resulted in a change in EVE of positive USD 7.5bn (31 December 2024: positive USD 7.2bn) and a small positive immediate effect on UBS AG's tier 1 capital.

- **Refer to "Interest rate risk in the banking book" in the "Risk management and control" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about the management of interest rate risk in the banking book**
- **Refer to "Sensitivity to interest rate movements" in the "UBS AG consolidated performance" section of this report for more information about the effects of increases in interest rates on the net interest income of UBS AG's banking book**

Interest rate risk – banking book

	31.3.25							
USD m	Effect on EVE[1] – FINMA						Effect on EVE[1] – BCBS	
Scenarios	CHF	EUR	GBP	USD	Other	Total	Additional tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments	Total
+1 bp	(10.0)	(1.5)	(0.3)	(26.5)	(0.3)	(38.6)	7.4	(31.1)
Parallel up[2]	(1,450.8)	(289.9)	(61.3)	(5,169.7)	(80.2)	(7,051.9)	1,347.7	(5,704.2)
Parallel down[2]	1,543.3	317.7	72.6	5,439.3	81.7	7,454.5	(1,607.9)	5,846.5
Steepener[3]	(785.1)	(15.6)	(12.7)	(1,398.6)	(19.5)	(2,231.5)	297.2	(1,934.3)
Flattener[4]	518.1	(32.2)	1.0	201.9	2.6	691.4	11.0	702.4
Short-term up[5]	(85.4)	(118.7)	(20.9)	(1,939.0)	(28.1)	(2,192.1)	595.9	(1,596.2)
Short-term down[6]	55.3	118.0	20.9	2,040.0	28.7	2,263.0	(620.3)	1,642.6

	31.12.24							
USD m	Effect on EVE[1] – FINMA						Effect on EVE[1] – BCBS	
Scenarios	CHF	EUR	GBP	USD	Other	Total	Additional tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments	Total
+1 bp	(10.5)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(24.6)	(0.5)	(37.1)	5.6	(31.6)
Parallel up[2]	(1,510.7)	(251.8)	(64.4)	(4,747.8)	(96.2)	(6,670.9)	1,009.9	(5,661.1)
Parallel down[2]	1,644.9	280.0	74.0	5,054.3	101.7	7,154.8	(1,183.4)	5,971.4
Steepener[3]	(748.7)	(4.0)	(10.6)	(1,253.2)	(9.2)	(2,025.8)	167.6	(1,858.2)
Flattener[4]	463.5	(37.8)	(2.2)	161.3	(11.0)	573.7	63.6	637.4
Short-term up[5]	(150.2)	(112.6)	(24.0)	(1,815.4)	(46.8)	(2,148.9)	490.6	(1,658.3)
Short-term down[6]	133.4	112.5	24.7	1,926.2	47.4	2,244.2	(510.8)	1,733.4

1 Economic value of equity. 2 Rates across all tenors move by ±150 bps for Swiss franc, ±200 bps for euro and US dollar, and ±250 bps for pound sterling. 3 Short-term rates decrease and long-term rates increase. 4 Short-term rates increase and long-term rates decrease. 5 Short-term rates increase more than long-term rates. 6 Short-term rates decrease more than long-term rates.

Country risk

UBS AG remains watchful of a range of geopolitical developments and political changes in a number of countries, as well as global trade relations, including policies related to tariffs, and international tensions from the Russia–Ukraine war. UBS AG also continues to monitor conflicts in the Middle East. As of 31 March 2025, UBS AG's direct exposure to Israel was less than USD 0.5bn and its direct exposure to Gulf Cooperation Council countries was less than USD 5bn, while its direct exposure to Egypt and Jordan was limited, and there was no direct exposure to Iran, Iraq, Lebanon or Syria. UBS AG's direct exposure to Russia as of 31 March 2025 was less than USD 0.5bn, and its direct exposure to Belarus and Ukraine remained immaterial. Potential second-order impacts, such as European energy security, continue to be monitored.

In the first quarter of 2025, inflation abated to some extent in major Western economies, although there are still concerns regarding future developments, and central banks' monetary policies and trade policies and barriers remain in the spotlight. In China, tariffs imposed by the US, stress in the property sector and strained local government finances continue to have an adverse impact on economic growth, raising the risk of financial instability. This combination of factors translates into a more uncertain and volatile environment, which increases the risk of financial market disruption.

UBS AG continues to monitor ongoing trade policy disputes, as well as economic and political developments in addition to those mentioned above. As of 31 March 2025, UBS AG's exposure to emerging market countries was less than 10% of its total country exposure and mainly to certain countries in Asia.

› **Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information**

Non-financial risk

Compliance risk

Achieving fair outcomes for our clients, upholding market integrity and cultivating the highest standards of employee conduct are of critical importance to us. Therefore, we maintain a conduct risk framework across our activities, which is designed to align our standards and conduct with these objectives and to retain momentum on fostering a strong culture.

Suitability risk, product selection, cross-divisional service offerings, quality of advice and price transparency continue to be areas of heightened focus for the Group, UBS AG and for the industry as a whole. Cross-border risk (including the risk of unintended permanent establishment) remains an area of regulatory attention for global financial institutions, including a focus on market access, such as third-country market access into the European Economic Area. We maintain a series of controls designed to address these risks, and we are increasing the number of automated controls, thereby increasing overall control coverage.

Reputational risk, regulatory fragmentation related to environmental, social and governance topics, and the elevated risk of greenwashing arising from our service offering, disclosures and commitments remain key risks for 2025.

Financial crime risk

Financial crime, including money laundering, terrorist financing, sanctions violations, fraud, bribery and corruption, presents a major risk, as technological innovation and geopolitical developments increase the complexity of doing business and heightened regulatory attention continues.

An effective financial crime prevention program therefore remains essential, and we continue to focus on strategic enhancements to our global anti-money-laundering, know-your-client and sanctions programs. Money laundering and financial fraud techniques are becoming increasingly sophisticated, and geopolitical volatility makes the sanctions landscape more complex. The extensive and continuously evolving sanctions arising from the Russia–Ukraine war require constant attention to prevent circumvention risks, while conflicts in the Middle East may further increase terrorist-financing risks. Complex investment and technology restrictions, coupled with relatively limited asset-freeze sanctions, apply in the case of China, which has in response imposed both its own restrictions and domestic laws countering the sanctions, and we will continue to closely monitor this situation as it evolves.

Operational risk

There is an increased risk of cyber-related operational disruption to business activities at our locations and those of third-party suppliers due to operating a more complex set of legal entities since the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG and the increasingly dynamic threat environment, which is intensified by current geopolitical factors and evidenced by continuing high volumes of, and the increasing sophistication of, cyberattacks against financial institutions globally and on third-party service providers.

We remain on heightened alert to respond to and mitigate elevated cyber- and information-security threats, and continue to invest in improving our technology infrastructure and information-security governance to improve our defense, detection and response capabilities against attacks. In addition, we operate a global framework designed to drive enhancements in operational resilience across all business divisions and relevant jurisdictions, and we also work with the third-party service providers that are of critical importance to our operations to assess their operational resilience against our standards and to mitigate any identified risks.

The increasing interest in data-driven advisory processes and the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning are opening up new questions related to the fairness of AI algorithms, data life-cycle management, data ethics, data privacy and security, and records management.

Legal entity integration, including that of existing Credit Suisse businesses, and the closing of legacy businesses introduce operational complexity and the risk that businesses in wind-down are not effectively managed. These risks continue to be carefully monitored in addition to the delivery of consolidated financial and regulatory reporting submissions.

Capital management

The disclosures in this section are provided for UBS AG on a consolidated basis and focus on key developments during the reporting period and information in accordance with the Basel III framework, as applicable to Swiss systemically relevant banks (SRBs). They should be read in conjunction with "Capital management" in the "Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, which provides more information about relevant capital management objectives, planning and activities, as well as the Swiss SRB total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC) framework, on a UBS AG consolidated basis.

In Switzerland, the amendments to the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (the CAO) that incorporate the final Basel III standards into Swiss law, including the five new ordinances that contain the implementing provisions for the revised CAO, entered into force on 1 January 2025.

UBS AG contributes a significant portion of capital to, and provides substantial liquidity to, its subsidiaries. Many of these subsidiaries are subject to regulations requiring compliance with minimum capital, liquidity and similar requirements.

- **Refer to the UBS Group and significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups 31 March 2025 Pillar 3 Report, available under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about additional regulatory disclosures for UBS Group AG on a consolidated basis, as well as the significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups of UBS Group AG**
- **Refer to "Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards" in the "Recent developments" section for more information about the incorporation of the final Basel III standards in Switzerland and globally; for specific impacts of the implementation of the final Basel III standards on risk-weighted assets (RWA) and leverage ratio denominator (LRD), refer to "Risk-weighted assets" and "Leverage ratio denominator" in this section**

Swiss SRB going and gone concern requirements and information

As of 31.3.25	RWA		LRD	
USD m, except where indicated	in %		in %	
Required going concern capital				
Total going concern capital	**14.96[1]**	**72,036**	**5.02[1]**	**78,554**
Common equity tier 1 capital	**10.61[2]**	**51,092**	**3.52[3]**	**55,067**
of which: minimum capital	*4.50*	*21,669*	*1.50*	*23,488*
of which: buffer capital	*5.50*	*26,485*	*2.00*	*31,317*
of which: countercyclical buffer	*0.44*	*2,123*		
Maximum additional tier 1 capital	**4.35[2]**	**20,944**	**1.50**	**23,488**
of which: additional tier 1 capital	*3.50*	*16,854*	*1.50*	*23,488*
of which: additional tier 1 buffer capital	*0.80*	*3,852*		
Eligible going concern capital				
Total going concern capital	**18.50**	**89,081**	**5.69**	**89,081**
Common equity tier 1 capital	14.69	70,756	4.52	70,756
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	**3.81**	**18,325**	**1.17**	**18,325**
of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	*3.81*	*18,325*	*1.17*	*18,325*
Required gone concern capital				
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity[4,5,6]	**10.73**	**51,645**	**3.75**	**58,719**
of which: base requirement including add-ons for market share and LRD	*10.73[7]*	*51,645*	*3.75[7]*	*58,719*
Eligible gone concern capital				
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	**19.46**	**93,705**	**5.98**	**93,705**
Total tier 2 capital	**0.04**	**205**	**0.01**	**205**
of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital	*0.04*	*205*	*0.01*	*205*
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt	**19.42**	**93,499**	**5.97**	**93,499**
Total loss-absorbing capacity				
Required total loss-absorbing capacity	**25.68**	**123,681**	**8.77**	**137,273**
Eligible total loss-absorbing capacity	**37.96**	**182,786**	**11.67**	**182,786**
Risk-weighted assets / leverage ratio denominator				
Risk-weighted assets		**481,539**		
Leverage ratio denominator				**1,565,845**

1 Includes applicable add-ons of 1.66% for risk-weighted assets (RWA) and 0.52% for leverage ratio denominator (LRD), of which 5 basis points for RWA and 2 basis points for LRD reflect a Pillar 2 capital add-on of USD 262m related to the supply chain finance funds matter at Credit Suisse. An additional 16 basis points for RWA reflect a Pillar 2 capital add-on for uncollateralized exposures to hedge funds, private equity and family offices, effective 1 January 2025. 2 Includes the Pillar 2 add-on for uncollateralized exposures to hedge funds, private equity and family offices of 0.11% for CET1 capital and 0.05% for AT1 capital, effective 1 January 2025. For AT1 capital, under Pillar 1 requirements, a maximum of 4.3% of AT1 capital can be used to meet going concern requirements; 4.35% includes the aforementioned Pillar 2 capital add-on. 3 The CET1 leverage ratio requirement of 3.52% consists of a 1.5% base requirement, a 1.5% base buffer capital requirement, a 0.25% LRD add-on requirement, a 0.25% market share add-on requirement based on our Swiss credit business and a 0.02% Pillar 2 capital add-on related to the supply chain finance funds matter at Credit Suisse. 4 A maximum of 25% of the gone concern requirements can be met with instruments that have a remaining maturity of between one and two years. Once at least 75% of the minimum gone concern requirement has been met with instruments that have a remaining maturity of greater than two years, all instruments that have a remaining maturity of between one and two years remain eligible to be included in the total gone concern capital. 5 From 1 January 2023, the resolvability discount on the gone concern capital requirements for systemically important banks (SIBs) has been replaced with reduced base gone concern capital requirements equivalent to 75% of the total going concern requirements (excluding countercyclical buffer requirements and the Pillar 2 add-ons). 6 As of July 2024, FINMA has the authority to impose a surcharge of up to 25% of the total going concern capital requirements (excluding countercyclical buffer requirements and the Pillar 2 add-ons) should obstacles to an SIB's resolvability be identified in future resolvability assessments. 7 Includes applicable add-ons of 1.08% for RWA and 0.38% for LRD.

UBS AG, on a consolidated basis, is subject to the going and gone concern requirements of the Swiss CAO, which include the too-big-to-fail (TBTF) provisions applicable to Swiss SRBs. The table above provides the RWA- and LRD-based requirements and information as of 31 March 2025.

UBS AG and UBS Switzerland AG are subject to going and gone concern requirements on a standalone basis.

Effective 1 January 2025, a Pillar 2 capital add-on for uncollateralized exposures to hedge funds, private equity and family offices has been introduced. This resulted in an increase of 16 basis points in the RWA-based going concern capital requirement as of 31 March 2025.

Total loss-absorbing capacity

The table below provides Swiss SRB going and gone concern information based on the Swiss SRB framework and requirements that are discussed under "Capital management" in the "Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*. Changes to the Swiss SRB framework and requirements after the publication of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 are described above.

Swiss SRB going and gone concern information

USD m, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24
Eligible going concern capital		
Total going concern capital	89,081	89,623
Total tier 1 capital	89,081	89,623
Common equity tier 1 capital	70,756	73,792
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	18,325	15,830
of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	*18,325*	*14,585*
of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital		*1,245*
Eligible gone concern capital		
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	93,705	92,177
Total tier 2 capital	205	207
of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital	*205*	*207*
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt	93,499	91,970
Total loss-absorbing capacity		
Total loss-absorbing capacity	182,786	181,800
Risk-weighted assets / leverage ratio denominator		
Risk-weighted assets	481,539	495,110
Leverage ratio denominator	1,565,845	1,523,277
Capital and loss-absorbing capacity ratios (%)		
Going concern capital ratio	18.5	18.1
of which: common equity tier 1 capital ratio	*14.7*	*14.9*
Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio	19.5	18.6
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio	38.0	36.7
Leverage ratios (%)		
Going concern leverage ratio	5.7	5.9
of which: common equity tier 1 leverage ratio	*4.5*	*4.8*
Gone concern leverage ratio	6.0	6.1
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio	11.7	11.9

Total loss-absorbing capacity and movement

TLAC increased by USD 1.0bn to USD 182.8bn in the first quarter of 2025.

Going concern capital and movement

Going concern capital decreased by USD 0.5bn to USD 89.1bn. Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital decreased by USD 3.0bn to USD 70.8bn, mainly as operating profit before tax of USD 1.3bn and foreign currency translation gains of USD 0.8bn were more than offset by dividend accruals of USD 4.5bn, and current tax expenses of USD 0.4bn.

Loss-absorbing additional tier 1 (AT1) capital issued by the Group and on lent to UBS AG increased by USD 2.5bn to USD 18.3bn, reflecting the issuance of new AT1 capital instruments equivalent to USD 3.0bn and positive impacts from interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects, partly offset by the call of AT1 capital instruments equivalent to USD 1.3bn.

Following the approval of a maximum amount of conversion capital by UBS Group AG's shareholders at the 2024 Annual General Meeting, AT1 capital instruments issued by UBS Group AG from the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2023 are, upon the occurrence of a trigger event or a viability event, subject to conversion into UBS Group AG ordinary shares rather than a write-down. AT1 capital instruments issued prior to the fourth quarter of 2023 remain subject to a write-down. The corresponding AT1 capital instruments on lent to UBS AG contain the same provisions.

Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity and movement

Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity increased by USD 1.5bn to USD 93.7bn and included USD 93.5bn of TLAC-eligible unsecured debt instruments that were issued by the Group and on lent to UBS AG. The increase of USD 1.5bn mainly reflected new issuances of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments totaling USD 3.0bn equivalent and positive impacts from interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects. These effects were partly offset by the call of USD 3.7bn equivalent of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments and a USD 0.2bn TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instrument ceasing to be eligible as gone concern capital, as it entered the final year before maturity.

› **Refer to "Bondholder information" at *ubs.com/investors* for more information about the eligibility and key features and terms and conditions of capital instruments**

Loss-absorbing capacity and leverage ratios

The CET1 capital ratio decreased to 14.7% from 14.9%, reflecting a USD 3.0bn decrease in CET1 capital, partly offset by a USD 13.6bn decrease in RWA.

The CET1 leverage ratio decreased to 4.5% from 4.8%, driven by a USD 42.6bn increase in the LRD and the aforementioned decrease in CET1 capital.

The going concern capital ratio increased to 18.5% from 18.1%, reflecting a USD 13.6bn decrease in RWA, partly offset by a USD 0.5bn decrease in going concern capital.

The going concern leverage ratio decreased to 5.7% from 5.9%, reflecting the aforementioned increase in the LRD and a USD 0.5bn decrease in going concern capital.

The gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio increased to 19.5% from 18.6%, reflecting the aforementioned decrease in RWA and a USD 1.5bn increase in gone concern loss-absorbing capacity.

The gone concern leverage ratio decreased to 6.0% from 6.1%, reflecting the aforementioned increase in the LRD, partly offset by the aforementioned increase in gone concern loss-absorbing capacity.

Swiss SRB total loss-absorbing capacity movement

USD m

Going concern capital	**Swiss SRB**
Common equity tier 1 capital as of 31.12.24	**73,792**
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,339
Current tax (expense) / benefit	(431)
Foreign currency translation effects, before tax	796
Other[1]	(4,739)
Common equity tier 1 capital as of 31.3.25	**70,756**
Loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital as of 31.12.24	**15,830**
Issuance of high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	3,000
Call of low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	(1,250)
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	744
Loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital as of 31.3.25	**18,325**
Total going concern capital as of 31.12.24	**89,623**
Total going concern capital as of 31.3.25	**89,081**
Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	
Tier 2 capital as of 31.12.24	**207**
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	(1)
Tier 2 capital as of 31.3.25	**205**
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt as of 31.12.24	**91,970**
Issuance of TLAC-eligible unsecured debt	3,046
Call of TLAC-eligible unsecured debt	(3,714)
Debt no longer eligible as gone concern loss-absorbing capacity due to residual tenor falling to below one year	(165)
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	2,362
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt as of 31.3.25	**93,499**
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.12.24	**92,177**
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.3.25	**93,705**
Total loss-absorbing capacity	
Total loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.12.24	**181,800**
Total loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.3.25	**182,786**

1 Includes dividend accruals for 2025 (negative USD 4.5bn) and movements related to other items.

Reconciliation of equity under IFRS Accounting Standards to Swiss SRB common equity tier 1 capital

USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Total equity under IFRS Accounting Standards	**97,123**	94,666
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	**(569)**	(662)
Defined benefit plans, net of tax	**(938)**	(822)
Deferred tax assets recognized for tax loss carry-forwards	**(2,210)**	(2,288)
Deferred tax assets for unused tax credits	**(817)**	(688)
Deferred tax assets on temporary differences, excess over threshold	**(162)**	
Goodwill, net of tax[1]	**(6,231)**	(6,207)
Intangible assets, net of tax	**(105)**	(103)
Expected losses on advanced internal ratings-based portfolio less provisions	**(579)**	(569)
Unrealized (gains) / losses from cash flow hedges, net of tax	**2,051**	2,585
Own credit related to (gains) / losses on financial liabilities measured at fair value that existed at the balance sheet date, net of tax	**943**	1,179
Own credit related to (gains) / losses on derivative financial instruments that existed at the balance sheet date	**(70)**	(62)
Prudential valuation adjustments	**(165)**	(167)
Accruals for dividends to shareholders for 2024[2]	**(13,000)**	(13,000)
Other	**(4,515)**[3]	(69)
Total common equity tier 1 capital	**70,756**	73,792

1 Includes goodwill related to significant investments in financial institutions of USD 19m as of 31 March 2025 (USD 19m as of 31 December 2024) presented on the balance sheet line Investments in associates.
2 Reflects an ordinary dividend distribution of USD 6,500m and the appropriation of USD 6,500m to a special dividend reserve, both approved at the 2025 Annual General Meeting in April 2025. The decision on the special dividend payment is intended to be made at an Extraordinary General Meeting in the second half of 2025, considering any proposed requirements from Switzerland's ongoing review of its capital regime.
3 Includes dividend accruals for 2025 and other items.

Additional information

Sensitivity to currency movements

Risk-weighted assets

We estimate that a 10% depreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have increased our RWA by USD 21bn and our CET1 capital by USD 2.5bn as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 21bn and USD 2.6bn, respectively) and decreased our CET1 capital ratio by 10 basis points (31 December 2024: 11 basis points). Conversely, a 10% appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have decreased our RWA by USD 19bn and our CET1 capital by USD 2.3bn (31 December 2024: USD 19bn and USD 2.3bn, respectively) and increased our CET1 capital ratio by 10 basis points (31 December 2024: 11 basis points).

Leverage ratio denominator

We estimate that a 10% depreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have increased our LRD by USD 100bn as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 97bn) and decreased our CET1 leverage ratio by 12 basis points (31 December 2024: 13 basis points). Conversely, a 10% appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have decreased our LRD by USD 90bn (31 December 2024: USD 88bn) and increased our CET1 leverage ratio by 12 basis points (31 December 2024: 13 basis points).

The aforementioned sensitivities do not consider foreign currency translation effects related to defined benefit plans other than those related to the currency translation of the net equity of foreign operations.

› **Refer to "Active management of sensitivity to foreign exchange movements" under "Capital management" in the "Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information**

Risk-weighted assets

During the first quarter of 2025, RWA decreased by USD 13.6bn to USD 481.5bn, driven by a USD 9.5bn decrease resulting from asset size and other movements, an USD 8.6bn reduction as a result of the implementation of the final Basel III standards, and a USD 1.1bn reduction resulting from model updates and other methodology changes. These decreases were partly offset by a USD 5.7bn increase in currency effects.

Movement in risk-weighted assets, by key driver

USD bn	RWA as of 31.12.24	Currency effects	Impact from the implementation of final Basel III standards	Model updates and other methodology changes	Asset size and other[1]	RWA as of 31.3.25
Credit and counterparty credit risk[2]	**292.3**	5.4	(6.1)	(1.1)	(6.6)	**283.9**
Non-counterparty-related risk[3]	**30.2**	0.4			(0.7)	**29.9**
Market risk	**27.2**		6.5		(2.3)	**31.4**
Operational risk	**145.4**		(9.0)			**136.4**
Total	**495.1**	**5.7**	**(8.6)**	**(1.1)**	**(9.5)**	**481.5**

1 Includes the Pillar 3 categories "Asset size", "Credit quality of counterparties", "Acquisitions and disposals" and "Other". For more information, refer to the UBS Group and significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups 31 March 2025 Pillar 3 Report, available under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at ubs.com/investors. 2 Includes settlement risk, credit valuation adjustments, equity and investments in funds exposures in the banking book, and securitization exposures in the banking book. 3 Non-counterparty-related risk includes deferred tax assets recognized for temporary differences, property, equipment, software and other items.

Credit and counterparty credit risk

Credit and counterparty credit risk RWA decreased by USD 8.4bn to USD 283.9bn as of 31 March 2025, driven by a USD 6.6bn decrease resulting from asset size and other movements, a decrease of USD 6.1bn due to the implementation of the final Basel III standards, and a USD 1.1bn decrease reflecting model updates and other methodology changes, partly offset by an increase of USD 5.4bn resulting from currency effects.

In Switzerland, the amendments to the CAO that incorporate the final Basel III standards into Swiss law entered into force on 1 January 2025. The main changes relate to restrictions on using internal ratings-based (IRB) models for exposures to financial institutions and large corporate clients, a revised standardized approach with more granular risk weights, and a revised credit valuation adjustment framework.

The aforementioned USD 6.1bn impact from the implementation of the final Basel III standards on credit and counterparty credit risk RWA was primarily due to the removal of a 1.06 multiplier on risk weights calculated using IRB models, which more than offset other changes, including the establishing of floors and the introduction of regulatory-mandated loss given default parameters to financial institutions and large corporate clients.

Asset size and other movements by business division and Group Items:

- Non-core and Legacy RWA decreased by USD 5.1bn, mainly driven by our actions to actively unwind the portfolio, in addition to the natural roll-off. The first quarter of 2025 included the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, which resulted in an RWA decrease of USD 1.3bn.
- Global Wealth Management RWA decreased by USD 1.0bn, mainly driven by lower RWA from loans.
- Investment Bank RWA decreased by USD 0.7bn, mainly due to lower RWA from derivatives, partly offset by higher RWA from loans and loan commitments.
- Personal & Corporate Banking RWA decreased by USD 0.4bn.
- Asset Management RWA decreased by USD 0.1bn.
- Group Items RWA increased by USD 0.7bn, mainly as a result of higher intercompany exposures to UBS Group AG, partly offset by higher allocation of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to business divisions.

Model updates and other methodology changes not related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards resulted in a USD 1.1bn reduction in RWA, mainly reflecting decreases related to the establishment of a new model for private equity subscription loans and also related to the recalibration of certain multipliers as a result of improvements to models, partly offset by an increase related to a model update for securities financing transactions.

- **Refer to the UBS Group and significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups 31 March 2025 Pillar 3 Report, available under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information on a UBS Group AG consolidated basis**
- **Refer to "Credit risk" in the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information**
- **Refer to "Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards" in the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information about the incorporation of the final Basel III standards**

Market risk

Market risk RWA increased by USD 4.2bn to USD 31.4bn in the first quarter of 2025, driven by the implementation of the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (the FRTB) framework, which increased RWA by USD 6.5bn. This increase was partly offset by an asset size decrease of USD 2.3bn, largely due to de-risking within Non-core and Legacy.

The final Basel III standards on the minimum capital requirements for market risk from the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, known as the FRTB framework, entered into force in Switzerland on 1 January 2025. UBS currently applies the standardized approach of the FRTB framework, in which minimum market risk capital requirements are computed on the basis of three components: the sensitivities-based method (the SBM), the default risk charge (the DRC) and the residual risk add-on (the RRAO). The SBM captures the delta, vega and curvature risk of the underlying trading positions, and the DRC captures the jump-to-default risk in positions subject to equity and credit risk. In addition, positions that may not be adequately capitalized by the SBM and the DRC additionally attract an RRAO charge. The new FRTB framework replaced the value-at-risk (VaR)- and stressed VaR-based Basel 2.5 market risk framework.

- **Refer to "Market risk" in the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information**
- **Refer to "Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards" in the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information about the incorporation of the final Basel III standards**

Operational risk

Operational risk RWA decreased by USD 9.0bn to USD 136.4bn, as a result of the implementation of the standardized approach for determining regulatory capital. The allocation methodology for operational risk RWA has been adjusted to better reflect the contributions of each division to the RWA calculation under the final Basel III standards. Under the revised approach, allocations are based on historical losses and revenues in approximate proportion to the weight that these factors have in the standardized approach calculation.

The final Basel III standards on the operational risk capital requirements entered into force in Switzerland on 1 January 2025. The standardized approach is based on the business indicator component, which is derived from financial statement metrics, as well as the internal loss multiplier, which is derived from average historical operational losses. The new framework replaced the advanced measurement approach.

- **Refer to "Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards" in the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information about the incorporation of the final Basel III standards**

Risk-weighted assets, by business division and Group Items

USD bn	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total RWA
				31.3.25			
Credit and counterparty credit risk[1]	96.1	115.7	6.4	53.2	6.8	5.7	283.9
Non-counterparty-related risk[2]	5.1	2.3	0.6	3.3	0.7	17.9	29.9
Market risk	0.8	0.1		28.0	2.4	0.0	31.4
Operational risk	60.4	18.5	6.5	23.8	24.0	3.2	136.4
Total	162.4	136.6	13.5	108.3	34.0	26.8	481.5
				31.12.24			
Credit and counterparty credit risk[1]	93.6	120.7	7.0	56.3	10.6	4.1	292.3
Non-counterparty-related risk[2]	5.3	2.2	0.5	3.1	0.8	18.3	30.2
Market risk	2.7	0.2	0.0	22.1	2.2	0.0	27.2
Operational risk	63.2	19.3	7.2	24.4	27.1	4.2	145.4
Total	164.8	142.5	14.8	106.0	40.6	26.6	495.1
				31.3.25 vs 31.12.24			
Credit and counterparty credit risk[1]	2.5	(5.1)	(0.5)	(3.1)	(3.8)	1.5	(8.4)
Non-counterparty-related risk[2]	(0.2)	0.2	0.0	0.2	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Market risk	(1.9)	(0.2)	0.0	5.9	0.3	0.0	4.2
Operational risk	(2.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(3.0)	(1.0)	(9.0)
Total	(2.4)	(5.8)	(1.3)	2.3	(6.6)	0.3	(13.6)

1 Includes settlement risk, credit valuation adjustments, equity and investments in funds exposures in the banking book, and securitization exposures in the banking book. 2 Non-counterparty-related risk includes deferred tax assets recognized for temporary differences (31 March 2025: USD 17.7bn; 31 December 2024: USD 17.9bn), as well as property, equipment, software and other items (31 March 2025: USD 12.2bn; 31 December 2024: USD 12.2bn).

Leverage ratio denominator

During the first quarter of 2025, the LRD increased by USD 42.6bn to USD 1,565.8bn, driven by an increase of USD 28.8bn as a result of the implementation of the final Basel III standards and currency effects of USD 26.6bn, partly offset by asset size and other movements of USD 12.8bn.

Movement in leverage ratio denominator, by key driver

USD bn	LRD as of 31.12.24	Currency effects	Impact from the implementation of final Basel III standards	Asset size and other	LRD as of 31.3.25
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)[1]	**1,143.9**	21.3	(1.9)	24.3	**1,187.6**
Derivative exposures	**132.2**	1.5	37.5	(21.8)	**149.3**
Securities financing transaction exposures	**177.1**	2.6	(0.2)	(14.7)	**164.7**
Off-balance sheet items[1]	**70.1**	1.1	(6.5)	(0.5)	**64.2**
Total	**1,523.3**	**26.6**	**28.8**	**(12.8)**	**1,565.8**

1 From the first quarter of 2025 onward, we have included the assets deducted from tier 1 capital items in On-balance sheet exposures and Off-balance sheet items. The comparative-period information has been amended to reflect the disclosure format changes for the new final Basel III standards. Refer to the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about previously published disclosures.

The impact from the implementation of the final Basel III standards on the LRD was an increase of USD 28.8bn. In Switzerland, the amendments to the CAO that incorporate the final Basel III standards into Swiss law entered into force on 1 January 2025. The increase was mainly in derivatives, as a result of the change from the current exposure method to the standardized approach for counterparty credit risk, including the application of the prescribed 1.4× multiplier to address risks, for example wrong-way risk, that are not directly captured in the framework. This was partly offset by decreases in off-balance sheet positions resulting from a change to credit conversion factors and on-balance sheet exposures due to an alignment of the consolidation scope between RWA and LRD.

› **Refer to "Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards" in the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information about the implementation of the final Basel III standards**

The LRD movements described below exclude currency effects and the impact from the implementation of the final Basel III standards.

On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions) increased by USD 24.3bn, mainly reflecting increases in the HQLA portfolio and cash and balances at central banks in Group Treasury. Furthermore, there were also increases in trading portfolio assets, reflecting an increase in inventory held in the Investment Bank.

Derivative exposures decreased by USD 21.8bn, mainly due to mark-to-market movements in foreign currency contracts and lower trading volumes in the Investment Bank.

Securities financing transactions exposures decreased by USD 14.7bn, mainly due to roll-offs of cash reinvestment trades in Group Treasury.

› **Refer to the "Balance sheet and off-balance sheet" section of this report for more information about balance sheet movements**

Leverage ratio denominator, by business division and Group Items

USD bn	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
				31.3.25			
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)[1]	488.0	406.4	3.8	251.5	23.3	14.7	1,187.6
Derivative exposures	25.1	6.2	0.0	113.8	4.0	0.2	149.3
Securities financing transaction exposures	57.0	37.1	0.1	63.4	6.8	0.3	164.7
Off-balance sheet items[1]	18.0	29.0	0.1	16.1	0.6	0.3	64.2
Total	**588.0**	**478.6**	**4.0**	**444.9**	**34.7**	**15.6**	**1,565.8**
				31.12.24			
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)[1]	475.4	399.8	3.8	211.1	39.3	14.5	1,143.9
Derivative exposures	12.2	6.0	0.0	104.6	9.7	(0.2)	132.2
Securities financing transaction exposures	71.6	44.8	0.1	59.2	2.3	(0.9)	177.1
Off-balance sheet items[1]	18.4	31.3	0.1	18.2	1.8	0.2	70.1
Total	**577.5**	**481.8**	**4.1**	**393.2**	**53.1**	**13.6**	**1,523.3**
				31.3.25 vs 31.12.24			
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)	12.6	6.6	0.0	40.4	(16.1)	0.2	43.7
Derivative exposures	12.9	0.2	0.0	9.3	(5.6)	0.4	17.2
Securities financing transaction exposures	(14.6)	(7.7)	0.0	4.2	4.5	1.2	(12.4)
Off-balance sheet items	(0.4)	(2.3)	(0.1)	(2.1)	(1.2)	0.1	(5.9)
Total	**10.5**	**(3.2)**	**(0.1)**	**51.8**	**(18.4)**	**2.0**	**42.6**

1 From the first quarter of 2025 onward, we have included the assets deducted from tier 1 capital items in On-balance sheet exposures and Off-balance sheet items. The comparative-period information has been amended to reflect the disclosure format changes for the new final Basel III standards. Refer to the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about previously published disclosures.

Liquidity and funding management

Strategy, objectives and governance

This section provides liquidity and funding management information and should be read in conjunction with "Liquidity and funding management" in the "Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, which provides more information about UBS AG's strategy, objectives and governance in connection with liquidity and funding management.

Liquidity coverage ratio

The quarterly average liquidity coverage ratio (the LCR) of UBS AG consolidated decreased 5.8 percentage points to 180.3%. The movement in the quarterly average LCR was primarily driven by a decrease in high-quality liquid assets of USD 12.7bn to USD 318.9bn, mainly reflecting lower cash available due to a decrease in customer deposits, funding of additional trading assets and lower debt issued measured at amortized cost, partly offset by higher cash available from lower lending assets and higher proceeds from securities financing transactions. The average net cash outflows decreased by USD 1.3bn to USD 176.9bn, reflecting higher net inflows from securities financing transactions, partly offset by higher outflows from capital instruments on lent from UBS Group AG and customer deposits.

› **Refer to the UBS Group and significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups 31 March 2025 Pillar 3 Report, available under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at *ubs.com/investors*, and to "Liquidity and funding management" in the "Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about the LCR on a UBS AG consolidated basis**

Liquidity coverage ratio

USD bn, except where indicated	Average 1Q25[1]	Average 4Q24[1]
High-quality liquid assets	318.9	331.6
Net cash outflows[2]	176.9	178.2
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)[3]	180.3	186.1

1 Calculated based on an average of 62 data points in the first quarter of 2025 and 64 data points in the fourth quarter of 2024. 2 Represents the net cash outflows expected over a stress period of 30 calendar days. 3 Calculated after the application of haircuts and inflow and outflow rates, as well as, where applicable, caps on Level 2 assets and cash inflows.

Net stable funding ratio

As of 31 March 2025, the net stable funding ratio (the NSFR) of UBS AG consolidated decreased 1.3 percentage points to 122.8%. Available stable funding (ASF) increased by USD 6.7bn to USD 853.7bn, mainly driven by a shift in the client deposit composition resulting in a more beneficial ASF treatment and higher regulatory capital. Required stable funding increased by USD 12.7bn to USD 695.2bn, mainly driven by higher lending assets, largely due to currency effects, partly offset by lower derivative balances.

› **Refer to the UBS Group and significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups 31 March 2025 Pillar 3 Report, available under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at *ubs.com/investors*, and to "Liquidity and funding management" in the "Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about the NSFR on a UBS AG consolidated basis**

Net stable funding ratio

USD bn, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24
Available stable funding	853.7	847.0
Required stable funding	695.2	682.5
Net stable funding ratio (%)	122.8	124.1

Balance sheet and off-balance sheet

This section provides balance sheet and off-balance sheet information and should be read in conjunction with "Balance sheet and off-balance sheet" in the "Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, which provides more information about the balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions.

Balances disclosed in this report represent quarter-end positions, unless indicated otherwise. Intra-quarter balances fluctuate in the ordinary course of business and may differ from quarter-end positions.

Balance sheet assets (31 March 2025 vs 31 December 2024)

Total assets were USD 1,547.5bn as of 31 March 2025, a decrease of USD 20.6bn compared with 31 December 2024.

Derivatives and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments decreased by USD 52.8bn, predominantly in Derivatives & Solutions in the Investment Bank, primarily reflecting a decrease in foreign currency contracts, where the contracts in place at the end of March 2025 had a lower fair value than the contracts in place at the end of December 2024. Securities financing transactions at amortized cost decreased by USD 16.5bn, mainly reflecting roll-offs of cash reinvestment trades in Group Treasury.

These decreases were partly offset by an USD 18.0bn increase in Lending assets, mainly reflecting currency effects. Cash and balances at central banks increased by USD 8.1bn, mainly due to inflows from roll-offs of securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost and currency effects, partly offset by purchases of high-quality liquid asset (HQLA) portfolio securities. Other financial assets measured at fair value increased by USD 7.9bn, mainly driven by investments in securities financing transactions measured at fair value and HQLA portfolio securities. Other financial assets measured at amortized cost increased by USD 7.6bn, mainly reflecting purchases of HQLA portfolio securities. Trading assets increased by USD 6.2bn, reflecting higher inventory held in the Investment Bank.

Assets

	As of		% change from
USD bn	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.12.24
Cash and balances at central banks	231.4	223.3	4
Lending[1]	623.5	605.5	3
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	101.8	118.3	(14)
Trading assets	165.4	159.2	4
Derivatives and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	177.6	230.4	(23)
Brokerage receivables	28.7	25.9	11
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	66.9	59.3	13
Other financial assets measured at fair value[2]	105.3	97.4	8
Non-financial assets	46.9	48.8	(4)
Total assets	1,547.5	1,568.1	(1)

1 Consists of Loans and advances to customers and Amounts due from banks. 2 Consists of Financial assets at fair value not held for trading and Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Balance sheet liabilities (31 March 2025 vs 31 December 2024)

Total liabilities were USD 1,450.4bn as of 31 March 2025, a decrease of USD 23.0bn compared with 31 December 2024.

Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments decreased by USD 42.7bn, predominantly in the Investment Bank, primarily reflecting the same drivers as on the asset side. Customer deposits decreased by USD 2.0bn, mainly reflecting net new deposit outflows of USD 14.6bn, primarily in Global Wealth Management, largely offset by currency effects.

These decreases were partly offset by a USD 10.9bn increase in brokerage payables, mainly reflecting higher client activity levels. Trading liabilities increased by USD 7.9bn, mainly due to an increase in short positions held in the Investment Bank.

The "Liabilities, by product and currency" table in this section provides more information about UBS AG's funding sources.

- **Refer to "Bondholder information" at *ubs.com/investors* for more information about capital and senior debt instruments**
- **Refer to the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**

Liabilities and equity

	As of		% change from
USD bn	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.12.24
Short-term borrowings[1,2]	58.4	53.9	8
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	15.0	14.8	1
Customer deposits	747.5	749.5	0
Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost	111.5	107.9	3
Debt issued designated at fair value and long-term debt issued measured at amortized cost[2]	175.1	173.1	1
Trading liabilities	43.1	35.2	22
Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	174.3	217.0	(20)
Brokerage payables	59.9	49.0	22
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	19.4	21.8	(11)
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	32.8	34.0	(4)
Non-financial liabilities	13.5	17.0	(21)
Total liabilities	1,450.4	1,473.4	(2)
Share capital	0.4	0.4	0
Share premium	84.7	84.8	0
Retained earnings	9.1	7.8	16
Other comprehensive income[3]	2.3	1.0	134
Total equity attributable to shareholders	96.6	94.0	3
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	0.6	0.7	(14)
Total equity	97.1	94.7	3
Total liabilities and equity	1,547.5	1,568.1	(1)

1 Consists of short-term debt issued measured at amortized cost and amounts due to banks, which includes amounts due to central banks. 2 The classification of debt issued measured at amortized cost into short-term and long-term is based on original contractual maturity and therefore long-term debt also includes debt with a remaining time to maturity of less than one year. This classification does not consider any early redemption features. 3 Excludes other comprehensive income related to defined benefit plans and own credit, which is recorded directly in Retained earnings.

Equity (31 March 2025 vs 31 December 2024)

Equity attributable to shareholders increased by USD 2,550m to USD 96,553m as of 31 March 2025.

The increase of USD 2,550m was mainly driven by total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of USD 2,635m, reflecting a net profit of USD 1,028m and other comprehensive income (OCI) of USD 1,607m. OCI mainly included OCI related to foreign currency translation of USD 794m, cash flow hedge OCI of USD 545m and own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value of USD 233m.

The 2024 dividend distribution to UBS Group AG, as approved by the 2025 Annual General Meeting of shareholders (the AGM), reduced equity attributable to shareholders by USD 6,500m in April 2025. The AGM also approved the appropriation of USD 6,500m to a special dividend reserve with no change to equity. The decision on the special dividend payment is intended to be made at an Extraordinary General Meeting in the second half of 2025, considering any proposed requirements from Switzerland's ongoing review of its capital regime.

- **Refer to the "UBS AG consolidated performance" and "Consolidated financial statements" sections of this report for more information**
- **Refer to "Reconciliation of equity under IFRS Accounting Standards to Swiss SRB common equity tier 1 capital" in the "Capital management" section of this report for more information about the effects of OCI on common equity tier 1 capital**

Liabilities, by product and currency

			USD equivalent					
	All currencies		*of which: USD*		*of which: CHF*		*of which: EUR*	
USD bn	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	31.12.24
Short-term borrowings	58.4	53.9	22.5	22.5	7.9	5.7	12.6	11.7
of which: amounts due to banks	*27.8*	*23.3*	*7.8*	*8.1*	*7.4*	*5.4*	*3.4*	*3.1*
of which: short-term debt issued[1,2]	*30.6*	*30.5*	*14.7*	*14.5*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*9.2*	*8.6*
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	15.0	14.8	7.3	7.9	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.9
Customer deposits	747.5	749.5	302.6	312.5	307.0	298.2	69.8	71.5
of which: demand deposits	*226.0*	*225.0*	*54.8*	*55.7*	*110.4*	*108.7*	*33.5*	*33.2*
of which: retail savings / deposits	*190.5*	*182.3*	*35.4*	*34.9*	*151.0*	*143.3*	*4.1*	*4.0*
of which: sweep deposits	*39.6*	*41.9*	*39.6*	*41.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
of which: time deposits	*291.4*	*300.3*	*172.8*	*179.9*	*45.6*	*46.1*	*32.3*	*34.3*
Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost	111.5	107.9	75.2	74.4	2.7	2.6	30.2	27.6
Debt issued designated at fair value and long-term debt issued measured at amortized cost[2]	175.1	173.1	86.0	86.2	41.2	40.5	31.5	30.4
Trading liabilities	43.1	35.2	16.9	14.4	1.0	1.3	12.3	10.0
Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	174.3	217.0	145.6	183.4	3.3	4.4	16.5	18.3
Brokerage payables	59.9	49.0	47.9	38.1	0.6	0.5	3.3	3.4
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	19.4	21.8	10.5	12.9	4.2	3.2	2.3	1.9
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	32.8	34.0	8.7	6.5	0.1	0.1	3.7	5.6
Non-financial liabilities	13.5	17.0	6.7	8.7	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.5
Total liabilities	1,450.4	1,473.4	729.9	767.5	374.0	363.3	187.6	185.8

1 Short-term debt issued consists of certificates of deposit, commercial paper, acceptances and promissory notes, and other money market paper. 2 The classification of debt issued measured at amortized cost into short-term and long-term is based on original contractual maturity and therefore long-term debt also includes debt with a remaining time to maturity of less than one year. This classification does not consider any early redemption features.

Off-balance sheet (31 March 2025 vs 31 December 2024)

Guarantees increased by USD 2.2bn, mainly driven by an increase in sponsored repo clearing in Group Treasury. Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines decreased by USD 4.0bn, mainly driven by a decrease in credit lines provided across business divisions, partly offset by currency effects. Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements decreased by USD 6.7bn, reflecting a decrease in levels of business division activity in short-dated securities financing transactions.

Off-balance sheet

	As of		% change from
USD bn	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.12.24
Guarantees[1,2]	40.6	38.4	6
Irrevocable loan commitments[1]	79.5	79.6	0
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines	144.9	148.9	(3)
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	18.2	24.9	(27)

1 Guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments are shown net of sub-participations. 2 Includes guarantees measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Consolidated financial statements

Unaudited

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UBS AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

Income statement

		For the quarter ended		
USD m	Note	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	4	6,643	7,501	6,240
Interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	4	(6,909)	(7,793)	(6,052)
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	4	1,594	1,882	618
Net interest income	4	1,328	1,590	806
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		3,924	3,150	2,945
Fee and commission income	5	7,280	7,024	5,607
Fee and commission expense	5	(650)	(670)	(458)
Net fee and commission income	5	6,630	6,354	5,148
Other income	6	281	223	209
Total revenues		12,163	11,317	9,108
Credit loss expense / (release)	9	124	241	52
Personnel expenses	7	5,910	5,212	4,161
General and administrative expenses	8	4,077	4,964	2,985
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets		714	840	531
Operating expenses		10,701	11,017	7,677
Operating profit / (loss) before tax		1,339	59	1,379
Tax expense / (benefit)		303	313	366
Net profit / (loss)		1,035	(254)	1,014
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests		7	2	8
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders		1,028	(257)	1,006

Statement of comprehensive income

	For the quarter ended		
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders[1]			
Net profit / (loss)	1,028	(257)	1,006
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement			
Foreign currency translation			
Foreign currency translation movements related to net assets of foreign operations, before tax	1,307	(3,416)	(1,565)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges, before tax	(511)	1,463	807
Foreign currency translation differences on foreign operations reclassified to the income statement	0	11	0
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges reclassified to the income statement	0	(12)	1
Income tax relating to foreign currency translations, including the effect of net investment hedges	(2)	3	13
Subtotal foreign currency translation, net of tax	794	(1,951)	(744)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Net unrealized gains / (losses), before tax	(3)	(1)	(1)
Net realized (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	0	0	0
Income tax relating to net unrealized gains / (losses)	0	0	0
Subtotal financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	(3)	(1)	(1)
Cash flow hedges of interest rate risk			
Effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, before tax	349	(1,367)	(1,076)
Net (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	322	400	492
Income tax relating to cash flow hedges	(125)	181	117
Subtotal cash flow hedges, net of tax	545	(785)	(467)
Cost of hedging			
Cost of hedging, before tax	20	(53)	(6)
Income tax relating to cost of hedging	0	0	0
Subtotal cost of hedging, net of tax	20	(53)	(6)
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	1,356	(2,790)	(1,219)
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement			
Defined benefit plans			
Gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans, before tax	18	(56)	36
Income tax relating to defined benefit plans	0	20	(8)
Subtotal defined benefit plans, net of tax	19	(37)	28
Own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value			
Gains / (losses) from own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, before tax	233	145	19
Income tax relating to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value	(1)	(2)	0
Subtotal own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, net of tax	233	144	19
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	251	107	47
Total other comprehensive income	1,607	(2,684)	(1,171)
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	2,635	(2,940)	(166)
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests			
Net profit / (loss)	7	2	8
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	15	(37)	(12)
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	22	(35)	(4)
Total comprehensive income			
Net profit / (loss)	1,035	(254)	1,014
Other comprehensive income	1,622	(2,721)	(1,183)
of which: other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement	*1,356*	*(2,790)*	*(1,219)*
of which: other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement	*266*	*70*	*36*
Total comprehensive income	2,657	(2,975)	(169)

1 Refer to the "UBS AG consolidated performance" section of this report for more information.

Balance sheet

USD m	Note	31.3.25	31.12.24
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks		231,370	223,329
Amounts due from banks		20,285	18,111
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost		101,784	118,302
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	11	38,994	43,959
Loans and advances to customers	9	603,233	587,347
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	12	66,864	59,279
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost		1,062,530	1,050,326
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	10	165,437	159,223
of which: assets pledged as collateral that may be sold or repledged by counterparties		*48,262*	*38,532*
Derivative financial instruments	10, 11	138,620	186,435
Brokerage receivables	10	28,747	25,858
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	10	102,075	95,203
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		434,879	466,719
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	3,216	2,195
Investments in associates		2,495	2,306
Property, equipment and software		12,024	12,091
Goodwill and intangible assets		6,691	6,661
Deferred tax assets		10,519	10,481
Other non-financial assets	12	15,134	17,282
Total assets		1,547,489	1,568,060
Liabilities			
Amounts due to banks		27,794	23,347
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost		14,992	14,824
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	11	32,037	36,366
Customer deposits		747,452	749,476
Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost	13	111,457	107,918
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	15	98,259	101,104
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	12	19,421	21,762
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		1,051,412	1,054,796
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	10	43,099	35,247
Derivative financial instruments	10, 11	142,230	180,678
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	10	59,921	49,023
Debt issued designated at fair value	10, 14	107,393	102,567
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	10, 12	32,792	34,041
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		385,436	401,555
Provisions	16	5,495	5,131
Other non-financial liabilities	12	8,024	11,911
Total liabilities		1,450,367	1,473,394
Equity			
Share capital		386	386
Share premium		84,693	84,777
Retained earnings		9,128	7,838
Other comprehensive income recognized directly in equity, net of tax		2,346	1,002
Equity attributable to shareholders		96,553	94,003
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		569	662
Total equity		97,123	94,666
Total liabilities and equity		1,547,489	1,568,060

Statement of changes in equity

USD m	Share capital and share premium	Retained earnings	OCI recognized directly in equity, net of tax[1]	*of which: foreign currency translation*	*of which: cash flow hedges*	Total equity attributable to shareholders
Balance as of 1 January 2025[2]	**85,163**	**7,838**	**1,002**	***3,686***	***(2,585)***	**94,003**
Premium on shares issued and warrants exercised	**0**					**0**
Tax (expense) / benefit	**9**					**9**
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings		**12**	**(12)**		***(12)***	**0**
Share of changes in retained earnings of associates and joint ventures		**(2)**				**(2)**
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)	**(92)**	**0**				**(92)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**1,279**	**1,356**	***794***	***545***	**2,635**
of which: net profit / (loss)		***1,028***				***1,028***
of which: OCI, net of tax		***251***	***1,356***	***794***	***545***	***1,607***
Balance as of 31 March 2025[2]	**85,079**	**9,128**	**2,346**	***4,480***	***(2,051)***	**96,553**
Non-controlling interests as of 31 March 2025						**569**
Total equity as of 31 March 2025						**97,123**
Balance as of 1 January 2024[2]	**25,024**	**28,235**	**1,974**	***4,947***	***(2,961)***	**55,234**
Premium on shares issued and warrants exercised	0					0
Tax (expense) / benefit	5					5
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings		(60)	60		*60*	0
Share of changes in retained earnings of associates and joint ventures		(1)				(1)
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)	(26)					(26)
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,053	(1,219)	*(744)*	*(467)*	(166)
of which: net profit / (loss)		*1,006*				*1,006*
of which: OCI, net of tax		*47*	*(1,219)*	*(744)*	*(467)*	*(1,171)*
Balance as of 31 March 2024[2]	**25,003**	**29,228**	**815**	***4,203***	***(3,368)***	**55,046**
Non-controlling interests as of 31 March 2024						317
Total equity as of 31 March 2024						**55,363**

1 Excludes other comprehensive income related to defined benefit plans and own credit that is recorded directly in Retained earnings. 2 Excludes non-controlling interests.

Statement of cash flows

	Year-to-date	
USD m	**31.3.25**	31.3.24
Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		
Net profit / (loss)	**1,035**	1,014
Non-cash items included in net profit and other adjustments		
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	**714**	531
Credit loss expense / (release)	**124**	52
Share of net (profit) / loss of associates and joint ventures and impairment related to associates	**(136)**	(15)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit)	**(128)**	(72)
Net loss / (gain) from investing activities	**(123)**	105
Net loss / (gain) from financing activities	**1,942**	(2,371)
Other net adjustments[1]	**(7,432)**	10,212
Net change in operating assets and liabilities[1]		
Amounts due from banks and amounts due to banks	**4,245**	17,620
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	**18,365**	(1,242)
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	**670**	74
Cash collateral on derivative instruments	**733**	(6,031)
Loans and advances to customers	**(4,143)**	(1,380)
Customer deposits	**(14,668)**	(3,041)
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and derivative financial instruments	**14,468**	(12,477)
Brokerage receivables and payables	**7,897**	2,400
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading and other financial assets and liabilities	**(9,730)**	(534)
Provisions and other non-financial assets and liabilities	**(1,932)**	(1,728)
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	**(189)**	(479)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities	**11,710[2]**	2,638
Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities		
Disposal of subsidiaries, business, associates and intangible assets	**354[3]**	
Purchase of property, equipment and software	**(425)**	(292)
Disposal of property, equipment and software	**26**	0
Purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(2,149)**	(520)
Disposal and redemption of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,151**	1,070
Purchase of debt securities measured at amortized cost	**(7,871)**	(850)
Disposal and redemption of debt securities measured at amortized cost	**1,883**	2,002
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	**(7,031)**	1,409
Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities		
Net issuance (repayment) of short-term debt measured at amortized cost	**(507)**	(4,657)
Issuance of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost[4]	**35,185**	29,798
Repayment of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost[4]	**(33,063)**	(28,918)
Inflows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost[5]	**565**	1,000
Outflows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost[5]	**(1,285)**	
Net cash flows from other financing activities	**(316)**	(128)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	**580**	(2,905)
Total cash flow		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**243,359**	190,469
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating, investing and financing activities	**5,259**	1,143
Effects of exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents[1]	**5,035**	(7,708)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period[6]	**253,653**	183,903
of which: cash and balances at central banks[6]	***231,370***	*163,378*
of which: amounts due from banks[6]	***18,768***	*12,836*
of which: money market paper[6,7]	***3,515***	*7,689*
Additional information		
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities includes:		
Interest received in cash	**10,820**	9,596
Interest paid in cash	**10,505**	8,602
Dividends on equity investments, investment funds and associates received in cash	**734**	582

1 Foreign currency translation and foreign exchange effects on operating assets and liabilities and on cash and cash equivalents are presented within the Other net adjustments line, with the exception of foreign currency hedge effects related to foreign exchange swaps, which are presented on the line Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and derivative financial instruments. **2** Includes cash receipts from the sale of loans and loan commitments of USD 330m within Non-core and Legacy. **3** Includes cash proceeds net of cash and cash equivalents disposed from the sale of the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, Select Portfolio Servicing, which was managed in Non-core and Legacy. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 for more information. **4** Includes funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost (recognized on the balance sheet in Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost) and measured at fair value (recognized on the balance sheet in Other financial liabilities designated at fair value). **5** Reflects cash flows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost that use UBS debt instruments as the underlying. **6** Includes only balances with an original maturity of three months or less. **7** Money market paper is included in the balance sheet under Financial assets at fair value not held for trading (31 March 2025: USD 2,874m; 31 March 2024: USD 6,854m), Other financial assets measured at amortized cost (31 March 2025: USD 395m; 31 March 2024: USD 170m), Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (31 March 2025: USD 0m; 31 March 2024: USD 420m) and Financial assets at fair value held for trading (31 March 2025: USD 246m; 31 March 2024: USD 245m).

Notes to the UBS AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

Note 1 Basis of accounting

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements (the financial statements) of UBS AG and its subsidiaries (together, UBS AG) are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB), and are presented in US dollars. These interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

In preparing these interim financial statements, the same accounting policies and methods of computation have been applied as in the UBS AG consolidated annual financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2024. These interim financial statements are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with UBS AG's audited consolidated financial statements in the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 and the "Management report" sections of this report, including the disclosures in the "Recent developments" section of this report regarding the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, and the transactions related to Swisscard. In the opinion of management, all necessary adjustments have been made for a fair presentation of UBS AG's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Preparation of these interim financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates and differences may be material to the financial statements. Revisions to estimates, based on regular reviews, are recognized in the period in which they occur. For more information about areas of estimation uncertainty that are considered to require critical judgment, refer to Note 2, as well as "Note 1a Material accounting policies" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024.

Currency translation rates

The following table shows the rates of the main currencies used to translate the financial information of UBS AG's operations with a functional currency other than the US dollar into US dollars.

Currency translation rates

	Closing exchange rate			Average rate[1]		
	As of			For the quarter ended		
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
1 CHF	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.13
1 EUR	1.08	1.04	1.08	1.05	1.06	1.08
1 GBP	1.29	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.26
100 JPY	0.67	0.63	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.67

1 Monthly income statement items of operations with a functional currency other than the US dollar are translated into US dollars using month-end rates. Disclosed average rates for a quarter represent an average of three month-end rates, weighted according to the income and expense volumes of all operations of UBS AG with the same functional currency for each month. Weighted average rates for individual business divisions may deviate from the weighted average rates for UBS AG.

Note 2 Accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG

Merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG

The merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG effected on 31 May 2024 with no consideration payable by UBS AG constituted a business combination under common control. For details of the accounting for the merger, including accounting policies applicable to business combinations under common control, refer to "Note 1a Material accounting policies" and "Note 2 Accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024.

Comparability

The income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the first quarter of 2025 and the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income for the fourth quarter of 2024 are based entirely on consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG. The income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the first quarter of 2024 include pre-merger UBS AG data only.

Balance sheet information as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 includes post-merger consolidated information.

Note 3 Segment reporting

UBS AG's business divisions are organized globally into five business divisions: Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank and Non-core and Legacy. All five business divisions are supported by Group Items and qualify as reportable segments for the purpose of segment reporting. Together with Group Items they reflect the management structure of UBS AG.

› **Refer to the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 for more information about UBS AG's reporting segments.**

Segment reporting

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS AG
For the quarter ended 31 March 2025							
Net interest income	1,589	1,059	(15)	(885)	(35)	(385)	1,328
Non-interest income	4,703	946	756	3,938	155	338	10,836
Total revenues	6,293	2,005	741	3,052	119	(46)	12,163
Credit loss expense / (release)	8	58	0	49	10	(1)	124
Operating expenses	5,069	1,526	603	2,455	748	299	10,701
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	**1,216**	**421**	**137**	**548**	**(639)**	**(344)**	**1,339**
Tax expense / (benefit)							303
Net profit / (loss)							**1,035**
As of 31 March 2025							
Total assets	**557,012**	**445,289**	**22,590**	**455,886**	**47,829**	**18,884**	**1,547,489**

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Functions	UBS AG
For the quarter ended 31 March 2024							
Net interest income	1,204	772	(14)	(797)	14	(374)	806
Non-interest income	3,714	606	523	3,184	7	268	8,302
Total revenues	4,918	1,378	509	2,388	21	(106)	9,108
Credit loss expense / (release)	9	10	0	32	0	1	52
Operating expenses	3,975	809	459	2,083	138	212	7,677
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	**935**	**558**	**50**	**272**	**(118)**	**(319)**	**1,379**
Tax expense / (benefit)							366
Net profit / (loss)							**1,014**
As of 31 December 2024							
Total assets	**560,194**	**449,224**	**22,291**	**453,078**	**67,696**	**15,577**	**1,568,060**

Note 4 Net interest income

Net interest income

	For the quarter ended		
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Interest income from loans and deposits[1]	5,767	6,623	5,438
Interest income from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost[2]	839	822	988
Interest income from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost	360	350	323
Interest income from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	24	27
Interest income from derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(351)	(318)	(537)
Total interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	6,643	7,501	6,240
Interest expense on loans and deposits[3]	5,558	6,697	4,836
Interest expense on securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost[4]	418	464	407
Interest expense on debt issued	899	592	787
Interest expense on lease liabilities	35	40	22
Total interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	6,909	7,793	6,052
Total net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	(266)	(292)	188
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	1,594	1,882	618
Total net interest income	1,328	1,590	806

1 Consists of interest income from cash and balances at central banks, amounts due from banks, and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments, as well as negative interest on amounts due to banks, customer deposits, and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments. 2 Includes interest income on receivables from securities financing transactions and negative interest, including fees, on payables from securities financing transactions. 3 Consists of interest expense on amounts due to banks, cash collateral payables on derivative instruments, customer deposits, and funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost, as well as negative interest on cash and balances at central banks, amounts due from banks, and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments. 4 Includes interest expense on payables from securities financing transactions and negative interest, including fees, on receivables from securities financing transactions.

Note 5 Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income

	For the quarter ended		
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Underwriting fees	219	206	224
M&A and corporate finance fees	244	277	234
Brokerage fees	1,376	1,170	1,019
Investment fund fees	1,543	1,558	1,201
Portfolio management and related services	3,102	3,083	2,456
Other	796	729	472
Total fee and commission income[1]	7,280	7,024	5,607
of which: recurring	*4,607*	*4,628*	*3,668*
of which: transaction-based	*2,639*	*2,351*	*1,915*
of which: performance-based	*33*	*45*	*24*
Fee and commission expense	650	670	458
Net fee and commission income	6,630	6,354	5,148

1 Reflects third-party fee and commission income for the first quarter of 2025 of USD 4,429m for Global Wealth Management (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 4,193m; first quarter of 2024: USD 3,506m), USD 735m for Personal & Corporate Banking (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 749m; first quarter of 2024: USD 490m), USD 939m for Asset Management (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 977m; first quarter of 2024: USD 671m), USD 1,134m for the Investment Bank (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 1,009m; first quarter of 2024: USD 940m), USD 15m for Group Items (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 8m; first quarter of 2024: negative USD 3m) and USD 29m for Non-core and Legacy (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 88m; first quarter of 2024: USD 3m).

Note 6 Other income

Other income

	For the quarter ended		
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries			
Net gains / (losses) from acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries[1]	(13)[2]	13	(1)
Net gains / (losses) from disposals of investments in associates and joint ventures	3	2	0
Share of net profit / (loss) of associates and joint ventures	136[3]	(33)	15
Total	126	(18)	15
Income from properties[4]	3	4	5
Net gains / (losses) from properties held for sale	8	1	0
Income from shared services provided to UBS Group AG or its subsidiaries	167	181	169
Other	(22)	54	20
Total other income	281	223	209

1 Includes foreign exchange gains / (losses) reclassified from other comprehensive income related to the disposal or closure of foreign operations. 2 Includes a loss of USD 11m recognized upon completion of the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, which was managed in Non-core and Legacy. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 for more information. 3 Includes a gain of USD 64m related to UBS AG's share of income recorded by Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS AG. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 for more information. 4 Includes rent received from third parties.

Note 7 Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		
USD m	**31.3.25**	31.12.24	31.3.24
Salaries and variable compensation[1]	**5,129**	4,473	3,621
of which: variable compensation – financial advisors[2]	***1,409***	*1,400*	*1,267*
Contractors	**37**	32	21
Social security	**310**	286	208
Post-employment benefit plans	**257**	200	186
Other personnel expenses	**176**	221	125
Total personnel expenses	**5,910**	5,212	4,161

1 Includes role-based allowances. 2 Financial advisor compensation consists of cash compensation, determined using a formulaic approach based on production, and deferred awards. It also includes expenses related to compensation commitments with financial advisors entered into at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements.

Note 8 General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses

	For the quarter ended		
USD m	**31.3.25**	31.12.24	31.3.24
Outsourcing costs	**197**	262	121
Technology costs	**255**	286	163
Consulting, legal and audit fees	**257**	414	202
Real estate and logistics costs	**203**	245	130
Market data services	**152**	164	106
Marketing and communication	**76**	130	66
Travel and entertainment	**66**	93	54
Litigation, regulatory and similar matters[1]	**196**	393	8
Other	**2,676[2]**	2,979	2,137
of which: shared services costs charged by UBS Group AG or its subsidiaries	***2,231***	*2,502*	*1,933*
Total general and administrative expenses	**4,077**	4,964	2,985

1 Reflects the net increase / (decrease) in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters recognized in the income statement. Refer to Note 16b for more information. 2 Includes a USD 180m expense related to payment to Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS AG. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 for more information.

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement

a) Credit loss expense / release

Total net credit loss expenses in the first quarter of 2025 were USD 124m, reflecting USD 21m net releases related to performing positions and USD 145m net expenses on credit-impaired positions.

Net expected credit loss (ECL) on performing corporate loans was flat in the first quarter of 2025. Net ECL expenses on defaulted corporate loans were USD 116m, of which USD 52m was in Personal & Corporate Banking, USD 54m in the Investment Bank and USD 10m in Non-core and Legacy.

Net ECL releases on performing real-estate-backed loans were USD 22m in the first quarter of 2025, driven by the substitution of the severe stagflation scenario, primarily by the forecasted lower interest rates curves in the new scenario mix as described below. These net ECL releases included USD 24m of releases in Switzerland and USD 3m of expenses in the US. Net expenses on defaulted real-estate-backed loans were USD 11m and related to three commercial real estate counterparties in the US.

Credit loss expense / (release)

	Performing positions	Credit-impaired positions	
USD m	Stages 1 and 2	Stage 3	**Total**
For the quarter ended 31.3.25			
Global Wealth Management	(7)	15	8
Personal & Corporate Banking	(8)	66	58
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	(5)	54	49
Non-core and Legacy	0	10	10
Group Items	(1)	0	(1)
Total	(21)	145	124
For the quarter ended 31.12.24			
Global Wealth Management	(26)	15	(11)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(24)	213	189
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	32	30	62
Non-core and Legacy	(2)	4	2
Group Items	(1)	1	0
Total	(21)	262	241
For the quarter ended 31.3.24			
Global Wealth Management	2	7	9
Personal & Corporate Banking	(12)	22	10
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	10	22	32
Non-core and Legacy	0	0	0
Group Items	1	0	1
Total	1	51	52

b) Changes to ECL models, scenarios and scenario weights

Scenarios and scenario weights

The expected credit loss (ECL) scenarios, along with their related macroeconomic factors and market data, were reviewed in light of the economic and political conditions prevailing in the first quarter of 2025 through a series of governance meetings, with input and feedback from UBS AG Risk and Finance experts across the business divisions and regions.

As of 31 March 2025, there was a high degree of geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty, including uncertainty relating to tariffs that could be introduced by the US government after that date and the economic consequences thereof. The actual announcing of the tariffs in April 2025 was subsequent to the reporting date. UBS AG has assessed the situation based on the uncertainties that existed on the reporting date and has exercised judgment. The scenario suite was adjusted in the first quarter of 2025 to replace the two downside scenarios. The global crisis scenario has replaced the stagflationary geopolitical crisis scenario as the severe downside scenario. It targets risks such as sovereign defaults, low interest rates and significant emerging market stress. The severe stagflation scenario previously explored risks related to higher inflation and rising interest rates. The mild stagflation crisis scenario has replaced the mild debt crisis scenario as the mild downside scenario. In the mild stagflation scenario, interest rates are assumed to rise rather than decline, as in the previously applied mild debt crisis scenario. However, the declines in GDP and equities are similar. As a consequence of the circumstances and prevailing uncertainties at the end of the first quarter of 2025, the weight allocation between the four scenarios has been amended. The scenario weights are illustrated in the table below.

All of the scenarios, including the asset price appreciation and the baseline scenarios, have been updated based on the latest macroeconomic forecasts as of 31 March 2025. The assumptions on a calendar-year basis are included in the table below.

UBS AG is closely monitoring the current market situation, and it will carefully assess developments, potentially revisiting the narratives and weightings in the second quarter of 2025.

Comparison of shock factors

	Baseline		
Key parameters	2024	2025	2026
Real GDP growth (annual percentage change)			
US	2.8	1.5	0.7
Eurozone	0.8	0.5	0.8
Switzerland	1.3	0.7	1.6
Unemployment rate (%, annual average)			
US	4.0	4.4	5.2
Eurozone	6.4	6.5	6.6
Switzerland	2.5	2.8	2.8
Fixed income: 10-year government bonds (%, Q4)			
USD	4.6	4.2	4.3
EUR	2.4	2.8	2.9
CHF	0.3	0.7	0.8
Real estate (annual percentage change, Q4)			
US	3.8	3.5	3.7
Eurozone	2.6	5.0	3.4
Switzerland	0.9	4.0	2.5

Economic scenarios and weights applied

	Assigned weights in %		
ECL scenario	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Asset price appreciation	5.0	–	–
Baseline	50.0	60.0	60.0
Mild debt crisis	–	15.0	15.0
Stagflationary geopolitical crisis	–	25.0	25.0
Mild stagflationary crisis	30.0	–	–
Global crisis	15.0	–	–

c) ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions including ECL allowances and provisions

The following tables provide information about financial instruments and certain non-financial instruments that are subject to ECL requirements. For amortized-cost instruments, the carrying amount represents the maximum exposure to credit risk, taking into account the allowance for credit losses. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are also subject to ECL; however, unlike amortized-cost instruments, the allowance for credit losses for FVOCI instruments does not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets. Instead, the carrying amount of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

No purchased credit-impaired financial assets were recognized in the first quarter of 2025. Originated credit-impaired financial assets were not material and are not presented in the table below.

In addition to recognized financial assets, certain off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines are also subject to ECL. The maximum exposure to credit risk for off-balance sheet financial instruments is calculated based on the maximum contractual amounts.

ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions

USD m	31.3.25							
	Carrying amount[1]				ECL allowances			
Financial instruments measured at amortized cost	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Cash and balances at central banks	231,370	231,207	163	0	(240)	0	(240)	0
Amounts due from banks	20,285	20,248	37	0	(11)	(5)	(4)	(1)
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	101,784	101,784	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	38,994	38,994	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	603,233	576,017	22,744	4,471	(2,955)	(289)	(300)	(2,366)
of which: Private clients with mortgages	*258,849*	*246,480*	*10,943*	*1,426*	*(143)*	*(39)*	*(50)*	*(53)*
of which: Real estate financing	*84,915*	*79,744*	*4,923*	*247*	*(105)*	*(26)*	*(32)*	*(48)*
of which: Large corporate clients	*25,200*	*22,015*	*2,120*	*1,065*	*(915)*	*(82)*	*(111)*	*(722)*
of which: SME clients	*22,033*	*18,578*	*2,318*	*1,137*	*(1,030)*	*(65)*	*(67)*	*(897)*
of which: Lombard	*153,007*	*152,909*	*1*	*97*	*(113)*	*(8)*	*0*	*(105)*
of which: Credit cards	*2,025*	*1,564*	*420*	*41*	*(44)*	*(8)*	*(11)*	*(26)*
of which: Commodity trade finance	*4,331*	*4,311*	*12*	*8*	*(123)*	*(8)*	*0*	*(115)*
of which: Ship / aircraft financing	*8,221*	*7,905*	*316*	*0*	*(19)*	*(16)*	*(4)*	*0*
of which: Consumer financing	*2,617*	*2,403*	*109*	*106*	*(125)*	*(16)*	*(19)*	*(90)*
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	66,864	66,110	560	194	(127)	(24)	(8)	(96)
of which: Loans to financial advisors	*2,738*	*2,600*	*48*	*89*	*(40)*	*(3)*	*(1)*	*(36)*
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,062,530	1,034,361	23,505	4,665	(3,336)	(321)	(553)	(2,463)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,216	3,216	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements[2]	1,065,747	1,037,577	23,505	4,665	(3,336)	(321)	(553)	(2,463)

	Total exposure				ECL provisions			
Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Guarantees	42,588	40,620	1,800	168	(57)	(13)	(20)	(24)
of which: Large corporate clients	*7,103*	*6,487*	*530*	*87*	*(14)*	*(6)*	*(4)*	*(4)*
of which: SME clients	*2,885*	*2,529*	*316*	*39*	*(22)*	*(3)*	*(15)*	*(4)*
of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	*25,139*	*24,249*	*890*	*0*	*(1)*	*(1)*	*0*	*0*
of which: Lombard	*3,591*	*3,561*	*0*	*30*	*(3)*	*(1)*	*0*	*(2)*
of which: Commodity trade finance	*2,160*	*2,158*	*1*	*0*	*(1)*	*(1)*	*0*	*0*
Irrevocable loan commitments	79,463	75,299	3,906	257	(233)	(116)	(81)	(36)
of which: Large corporate clients	*48,349*	*45,150*	*3,033*	*165*	*(161)*	*(84)*	*(59)*	*(18)*
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	18,178	18,178	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unconditionally revocable loan commitments	144,907	141,263	3,442	202	(55)	(41)	(14)	0
of which: Real estate financing	*7,384*	*7,030*	*354*	*0*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*1*	*0*
of which: Large corporate clients	*13,497*	*12,751*	*722*	*23*	*(15)*	*(8)*	*(5)*	*(2)*
of which: SME clients	*10,902*	*9,952*	*801*	*149*	*(23)*	*(18)*	*(5)*	*0*
of which: Lombard	*72,767*	*72,757*	*8*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
of which: Credit cards	*10,285*	*9,815*	*467*	*3*	*(8)*	*(6)*	*(2)*	*0*
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	4,165	4,162	2	2	(3)	(3)	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines[2]	289,302	279,523	9,150	629	(348)	(172)	(115)	(61)
Total allowances and provisions[2]					(3,685)	(493)	(668)	(2,524)

1 The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the total gross exposure net of the respective ECL allowances. 2 Refer to Note 2 for more information about the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG.

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions

USD m	31.12.24							
	Carrying amount[1]				ECL allowances			
Financial instruments measured at amortized cost	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Cash and balances at central banks	223,329	223,201	128	0	(186)	0	(186)	0
Amounts due from banks	18,111	17,912	198	0	(42)	(1)	(5)	(36)
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	118,302	118,302	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	43,959	43,959	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	587,347	560,531	22,309	4,506	(2,830)	(276)	(323)	(2,230)
of which: Private clients with mortgages	*251,955*	*241,690*	*9,009*	*1,256*	*(166)*	*(46)*	*(70)*	*(50)*
of which: Real estate financing	*83,780*	*79,480*	*4,071*	*229*	*(100)*	*(24)*	*(27)*	*(49)*
of which: Large corporate clients	*25,599*	*21,073*	*3,493*	*1,033*	*(828)*	*(72)*	*(123)*	*(632)*
of which: SME clients	*21,002*	*17,576*	*2,293*	*1,133*	*(963)*	*(55)*	*(47)*	*(860)*
of which: Lombard	*147,714*	*147,326*	*266*	*122*	*(107)*	*(6)*	*0*	*(101)*
of which: Credit cards	*1,978*	*1,533*	*406*	*39*	*(41)*	*(6)*	*(11)*	*(25)*
of which: Commodity trade finance	*4,204*	*4,089*	*106*	*9*	*(122)*	*(9)*	*0*	*(113)*
of which: Ship / aircraft financing	*8,058*	*7,136*	*922*	*0*	*(31)*	*(14)*	*(16)*	*0*
of which: Consumer financing	*2,814*	*2,468*	*114*	*232*	*(137)*	*(15)*	*(19)*	*(102)*
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	59,279	58,645	439	194	(135)	(25)	(7)	(103)
of which: Loans to financial advisors	*2,723*	*2,568*	*59*	*95*	*(41)*	*(4)*	*(1)*	*(37)*
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	**1,050,326**	**1,022,550**	**23,074**	**4,701**	**(3,195)**	**(304)**	**(521)**	**(2,369)**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,195**	**2,195**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements[2]	**1,052,521**	**1,024,746**	**23,074**	**4,701**	**(3,195)**	**(304)**	**(521)**	**(2,369)**

	Total exposure				ECL provisions			
Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Guarantees	40,280	38,860	1,242	178	(61)	(16)	(24)	(22)
of which: Large corporate clients	*7,818*	*7,098*	*635*	*85*	*(18)*	*(6)*	*(9)*	*(2)*
of which: SME clients	*2,524*	*2,074*	*393*	*57*	*(27)*	*(5)*	*(15)*	*(7)*
of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	*21,590*	*21,449*	*141*	*0*	*(1)*	*(1)*	*0*	*0*
of which: Lombard	*3,709*	*3,652*	*24*	*33*	*(4)*	*(1)*	*0*	*(3)*
of which: Commodity trade finance	*2,678*	*2,676*	*2*	*0*	*(1)*	*(1)*	*0*	*0*
Irrevocable loan commitments	79,579	75,158	4,178	243	(192)	(105)	(61)	(26)
of which: Large corporate clients	*47,381*	*43,820*	*3,393*	*168*	*(155)*	*(91)*	*(54)*	*(10)*
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	24,896	24,896	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unconditionally revocable loan commitments	148,900	146,496	2,149	255	(75)	(59)	(17)	0
of which: Real estate financing	*7,674*	*7,329*	*345*	*0*	*(6)*	*(4)*	*(2)*	*0*
of which: Large corporate clients	*14,692*	*14,091*	*584*	*17*	*(22)*	*(14)*	*(7)*	*(2)*
of which: SME clients	*9,812*	*9,289*	*333*	*190*	*(34)*	*(28)*	*(6)*	*0*
of which: Lombard	*73,267*	*73,181*	*84*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
of which: Credit cards	*10,074*	*9,604*	*467*	*3*	*(8)*	*(6)*	*(2)*	*0*
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	4,608	4,602	4	2	(3)	(3)	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines[2]	**298,263**	**290,012**	**7,572**	**678**	**(332)**	**(183)**	**(102)**	**(48)**
Total allowances and provisions[2]					**(3,527)**	**(487)**	**(623)**	**(2,417)**

1 The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the total gross exposure net of the respective ECL allowances. 2 Refer to Note 2 for more information about the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG.

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

The table below provides information about the gross carrying amount of exposures subject to ECL and the ECL coverage ratio for UBS AG's core loan portfolios (i.e. *Loans and advances to customers* and *Loans to financial advisors*) and relevant off-balance sheet exposures. *Cash and balances at central banks*, *Amounts due from banks*, *Receivables from securities financing transactions*, *Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments* and *Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income* are not included in the table below, due to their lower sensitivity to ECL.

ECL coverage ratios are calculated by dividing ECL allowances and provisions by the gross carrying amount of the related exposures.

The overall coverage ratio for performing positions was unchanged at 10 basis points. Coverage ratios for performing positions related to corporate lending (on-balance sheet) increased by 5 basis points to 72 basis points. Coverage ratios for performing positions related to real estate lending (on-balance sheet) decreased by 1 basis point to 4 basis points.

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio

	31.3.25								
	Gross carrying amount (USD m)				ECL coverage (bps)				
On-balance sheet	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	258,992	246,519	10,993	1,480	6	2	45	3	361
Real estate financing	85,020	79,771	4,955	295	12	3	64	7	1,613
Total real estate lending	344,012	326,290	15,948	1,774	7	2	51	4	569
Large corporate clients	26,115	22,097	2,231	1,788	350	37	496	79	4,040
SME clients	23,062	18,643	2,385	2,034	446	35	283	63	4,409
Total corporate lending	49,177	40,739	4,616	3,822	395	36	386	72	4,236
Lombard	153,120	152,917	1	203	7	1	31	1	5,198
Credit cards	2,069	1,572	431	66	214	49	255	94	3,847
Commodity trade finance	4,454	4,319	12	123	276	18	10	18	9,376
Ship / aircraft financing	8,240	7,921	319	0	23	20	117	23	0
Consumer financing	2,743	2,418	128	196	457	65	1,500	137	4,598
Other loans and advances to customers	42,373	40,130	1,590	653	80	5	44	7	4,742
Loans to financial advisors	2,778	2,603	49	125	144	13	174	16	2,870
Total other lending	215,777	211,880	2,530	1,367	37	4	165	6	4,991
Total[1]	**608,966**	**578,909**	**23,094**	**6,963**	**49**	**5**	**130**	**10**	**3,450**
	Gross exposure (USD m)				ECL coverage (bps)				
Off-balance sheet	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	9,352	9,083	264	6	4	3	33	4	453
Real estate financing	8,225	7,851	374	0	8	10	0	8	0
Total real estate lending	17,578	16,934	638	6	6	6	0	6	448
Large corporate clients	69,056	64,495	4,286	275	27	15	160	24	874
SME clients	15,801	14,290	1,268	243	52	19	293	41	759
Total corporate lending	84,857	78,785	5,554	518	32	16	190	27	820
Lombard	79,638	79,597	8	33	2	1	14	1	2,461
Credit cards	10,285	9,815	467	3	8	6	37	8	0
Commodity trade finance	3,019	3,001	17	0	2	2	14	2	0
Ship / aircraft financing	2,520	2,486	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer financing	377	377	0	0	3	3	0	3	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	30,668	29,151	1,517	0	1	1	3	1	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	42,182	41,199	914	69	10	5	86	7	1,434
Total other lending	168,689	165,626	2,958	105	4	2	34	3	1,707
Total[2]	**271,124**	**261,345**	**9,150**	**629**	**13**	**7**	**126**	**11**	**964**
Total on- and off-balance sheet[3]	**880,089**	**840,254**	**32,244**	**7,592**	**38**	**6**	**129**	**10**	**3,244**

1 Includes Loans and advances to customers and Loans to financial advisors, which are presented on the balance sheet line Other financial assets measured at amortized cost. 2 Excludes Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements. 3 Includes on-balance sheet exposure, gross and off-balance sheet exposure (notional) and the related ECL coverage ratio (bps).

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio

	31.12.24								
	Gross carrying amount (USD m)				ECL coverage (bps)				
On-balance sheet	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	252,121	241,736	9,079	1,306	7	2	77	5	386
Real estate financing	83,880	79,504	4,098	278	12	3	66	6	1,768
Total real estate lending	336,001	321,240	13,177	1,584	8	2	73	5	628
Large corporate clients	26,427	21,145	3,617	1,665	313	34	341	79	3,795
SME clients	21,966	17,631	2,341	1,993	439	31	203	52	4,316
Total corporate lending	48,393	38,776	5,958	3,659	370	33	287	67	4,079
Lombard	147,821	147,332	267	222	7	0	8	0	4,531
Credit cards	2,019	1,539	416	64	205	39	256	85	3,857
Commodity trade finance	4,327	4,098	106	122	283	22	40	23	9,258
Ship / aircraft financing	8,089	7,150	938	0	38	20	175	38	0
Consumer financing	2,951	2,484	134	334	464	62	1,447	133	3,057
Other loans and advances to customers	40,576	38,188	1,636	752	83	7	56	9	3,965
Loans to financial advisors	2,764	2,571	60	132	149	14	159	17	2,785
Total other lending	208,547	203,363	3,558	1,627	39	4	161	7	4,152
Total[1]	**592,941**	**563,379**	**22,693**	**6,869**	**48**	**5**	**143**	**10**	**3,301**

	Gross exposure (USD m)				ECL coverage (bps)				
Off-balance sheet	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	8,473	8,271	176	26	4	4	22	4	81
Real estate financing	8,694	8,300	394	0	7	6	33	7	0
Total real estate lending	17,167	16,571	570	26	6	5	30	6	81
Large corporate clients	69,896	65,013	4,612	271	28	17	151	26	528
SME clients	13,944	12,788	842	315	59	30	324	48	532
Total corporate lending	83,840	77,800	5,454	586	33	19	177	30	530
Lombard	80,390	80,235	120	35	1	0	1	0	2,330
Credit cards	10,074	9,604	467	3	8	6	36	8	0
Commodity trade finance	3,487	3,464	23	0	3	3	51	3	0
Ship / aircraft financing	2,669	2,663	6	0	13	13	49	13	0
Consumer financing	134	134	0	0	6	6	0	6	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	22,842	22,378	464	0	1	1	8	1	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	52,765	52,268	468	29	4	2	28	2	2,945
Total other lending	172,360	170,745	1,549	67	3	1	23	2	2,470
Total[2]	**273,367**	**265,117**	**7,572**	**678**	**12**	**7**	**135**	**10**	**704**
Total on- and off-balance sheet[3]	**866,308**	**828,495**	**30,265**	**7,547**	**37**	**6**	**141**	**10**	**3,067**

1 Includes Loans and advances to customers and Loans to financial advisors, which are presented on the balance sheet line Other financial assets measured at amortized cost. 2 Excludes Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements. 3 Includes on-balance sheet exposure, gross and off-balance sheet exposure (notional) and the related ECL coverage ratio (bps).

Note 10 Fair value measurement

a) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy classification of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value is summarized in the table below.

During the first three months of 2025, assets and liabilities that were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1, or from Level 1 to Level 2, and were held for the entire reporting period were not material.

Determination of fair values from quoted market prices or valuation techniques[1]

	31.3.25				31.12.24			
USD m	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	133,803	27,969	3,665	165,437	128,428	27,687	3,108	159,223
of which: Equity instruments	*117,487*	*320*	*138*	*117,945*	*116,536*	*430*	*91*	*117,056*
of which: Government bills / bonds	*8,304*	*3,468*	*46*	*11,817*	*4,443*	*3,261*	*41*	*7,746*
of which: Investment fund units	*7,180*	*949*	*149*	*8,279*	*6,537*	*987*	*151*	*7,675*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*828*	*20,777*	*876*	*22,480*	*911*	*17,585*	*838*	*19,334*
of which: Loans	*0*	*2,254*	*2,292*	*4,545*	*0*	*5,200*	*1,799*	*6,998*
of which: Asset-backed securities	*4*	*197*	*162*	*363*	*1*	*219*	*153*	*373*
Derivative financial instruments	1,372	134,789	2,459	138,620	795	182,849	2,792	186,435
of which: Foreign exchange	*570*	*48,911*	*71*	*49,551*	*472*	*100,572*	*66*	*101,111*
of which: Interest rate	*0*	*38,135*	*898*	*39,033*	*0*	*41,193*	*878*	*42,071*
of which: Equity / index	*0*	*39,940*	*937*	*40,877*	*0*	*35,747*	*1,129*	*36,876*
of which: Credit	*0*	*2,668*	*517*	*3,185*	*0*	*2,555*	*581*	*3,136*
of which: Commodities	*2*	*4,989*	*35*	*5,026*	*1*	*2,599*	*17*	*2,617*
Brokerage receivables	0	28,747	0	28,747	0	25,858	0	25,858
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	40,762	52,129	9,185	102,075	35,910	50,545	8,747	95,203
of which: Financial assets for unit-linked investment contracts	*17,398*	*4*	*0*	*17,403*	*17,101*	*6*	*0*	*17,106*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*30*	*14,844*	*145*	*15,020*	*31*	*14,695*	*133*	*14,859*
of which: Government bills / bonds	*22,856*	*6,062*	*0*	*28,919*	*18,264*	*6,204*	*0*	*24,469*
of which: Loans	*0*	*4,972*	*3,589*	*8,561*	*0*	*4,427*	*3,192*	*7,619*
of which: Securities financing transactions	*0*	*24,995*	*731*	*25,726*	*0*	*24,026*	*611*	*24,638*
of which: Asset-backed securities	*0*	*1,041*	*540*	*1,581*	*0*	*972*	*597*	*1,569*
of which: Auction rate securities	*0*	*0*	*191*	*191*	*0*	*0*	*191*	*191*
of which: Investment fund units	*387*	*123*	*640*	*1,150*	*423*	*133*	*681*	*1,237*
of which: Equity instruments	*90*	*0*	*2,930*	*3,020*	*91*	*0*	*2,916*	*3,008*
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on a recurring basis								
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,130	2,087	0	3,216	59	2,137	0	2,195
of which: Government bills / bonds	*1,064*	*0*	*0*	*1,064*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
of which: Commercial paper and certificates of deposit	*0*	*1,916*	*0*	*1,916*	*0*	*1,959*	*0*	*1,959*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*66*	*171*	*0*	*236*	*59*	*178*	*0*	*237*
Non-financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Precious metals and other physical commodities	7,623	0	0	7,623	7,341	0	0	7,341
Non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis								
Other non-financial assets[2]	0	0	89	89	0	0	84	84
Total assets measured at fair value	184,689	245,720	15,398	445,808	172,532	289,076	14,731	476,340

Note 10 Fair value measurement (continued)

Determination of fair values from quoted market prices or valuation techniques (continued)[1]

	31.3.25				31.12.24			
USD m	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	30,503	12,565	31	43,099	24,577	10,429	240	35,247
of which: Equity instruments	*22,597*	*390*	*21*	*23,008*	*18,528*	*257*	*29*	*18,814*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*2*	*10,768*	*5*	*10,775*	*5*	*8,771*	*206*	*8,982*
of which: Government bills / bonds	*6,490*	*1,210*	*0*	*7,699*	*4,336*	*1,174*	*0*	*5,510*
of which: Investment fund units	*1,414*	*96*	*3*	*1,512*	*1,708*	*162*	*3*	*1,873*
Derivative financial instruments	1,407	136,694	4,130	142,230	829	175,788	4,060	180,678
of which: Foreign exchange	*553*	*50,624*	*44*	*51,220*	*506*	*94,077*	*46*	*94,628*
of which: Interest rate	*0*	*33,911*	*337*	*34,248*	*0*	*36,313*	*324*	*36,636*
of which: Equity / index	*0*	*44,707*	*3,293*	*48,000*	*0*	*39,597*	*3,142*	*42,739*
of which: Credit	*0*	*3,182*	*374*	*3,556*	*0*	*3,280*	*414*	*3,694*
of which: Commodities	*2*	*4,128*	*25*	*4,155*	*1*	*2,200*	*15*	*2,216*
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	*0*	*45*	*29*	*74*	*0*	*75*	*62*	*137*
Financial liabilities designated at fair value on a recurring basis								
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	0	59,921	0	59,921	0	49,023	0	49,023
Debt issued designated at fair value	0	96,189	11,204	107,393	0	90,725	11,842	102,567
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	0	28,525	4,267	32,792	0	29,779	4,262	34,041
of which: Financial liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	*0*	*17,528*	*0*	*17,528*	*0*	*17,203*	*0*	*17,203*
of which: Securities financing transactions	*0*	*3,985*	*108*	*4,094*	*0*	*5,798*	*0*	*5,798*
of which: Funding from UBS Group AG	*0*	*4,042*	*1,515*	*5,557*	*0*	*3,848*	*1,494*	*5,342*
of which: Over-the-counter debt instruments and others	*0*	*2,969*	*2,644*	*5,613*	*0*	*2,930*	*2,768*	*5,698*
Total liabilities measured at fair value	31,909	333,894	19,633	385,436	25,406	355,744	20,405	401,555

1 Bifurcated embedded derivatives are presented on the same balance sheet lines as their host contracts and are not included in this table. The fair value of these derivatives was not material for the periods presented.
2 Other non-financial assets primarily consist of properties and other non-current assets held for sale, which are measured at the lower of their net carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

b) Valuation adjustments

The table below summarizes the changes in deferred day-1 profit or loss reserves during the relevant period.

Deferred day-1 profit or loss is generally released into *Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss* when the pricing of equivalent products or the underlying parameters become observable or when the transaction is closed out.

Deferred day-1 profit or loss reserves

	For the quarter ended		
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Reserve balance at the beginning of the period	421	418	397
Profit / (loss) deferred on new transactions	65	57	42
(Profit) / loss recognized in the income statement	(95)	(51)	(60)
Foreign currency translation	(1)	(4)	0
Reserve balance at the end of the period	391	421	379

The table below summarizes other valuation adjustment reserves recognized on the balance sheet.

Other valuation adjustment reserves on the balance sheet

	As of	
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Own credit adjustments on financial liabilities designated at fair value[1]	(942)	(1,165)
of which: debt issued designated at fair value	*(680)*	*(780)*
of which: other financial liabilities designated at fair value	*(262)*	*(385)*
Credit valuation adjustments[2]	(128)	(125)
Funding and debit valuation adjustments	(69)	(96)
Other valuation adjustments	(971)	(1,206)
of which: liquidity	*(570)*	*(746)*
of which: model uncertainty	*(401)*	*(460)*

1 Own credit adjustments on financial liabilities designated at fair value includes amounts for TLAC notes. 2 Amount does not include reserves against defaulted counterparties.

c) Level 3 instruments: valuation techniques and inputs

The table below presents material Level 3 assets and liabilities, together with the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, as well as the inputs used in a given valuation technique that are considered significant as of 31 March 2025 and unobservable, and a range of values for those unobservable inputs.

The range of values represents the highest- and lowest-level inputs used in the valuation techniques. Therefore, the range does not reflect the level of uncertainty regarding a particular input or an assessment of the reasonableness of UBS AG's estimates and assumptions, but rather the different underlying characteristics of the relevant assets and liabilities held by UBS AG.

The significant unobservable inputs disclosed in the table below are consistent with those included in "Note 21 Fair value measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024.

Valuation techniques and inputs used in the fair value measurement of Level 3 assets and liabilities

	Fair value						Range of inputs						
	Assets		Liabilities				31.3.25			31.12.24			
USD bn	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	31.12.24	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)[1]	low	high	weighted average[2]	low	high	weighted average[2]	unit[1]
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and Financial assets at fair value not held for trading													
Corporate and municipal bonds	*1.0*	*1.0*	*0.0*	*0.2*	Relative value to market comparable	Bond price equivalent	23	105	89	23	114	98	points
					Discounted expected cash flows	Discount margin	917	917	917	868	868	868	basis points
Traded loans, loans designated at fair value and guarantees	*6.1*	*5.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*	Relative value to market comparable	Loan price equivalent	1	102	93	1	173	84	points
					Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spread	17	395	132	16	545	195	basis points
					Market comparable and securitization model	Credit spread	97	1,939	280	75	1,899	208	basis points
Asset-backed securities	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*	Relative value to market comparable	Bond price equivalent	1	100	78	0	112	79	points
Investment fund units[3]	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*	Relative value to market comparable	Net asset value							
Equity instruments[3]	*3.1*	*3.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	Relative value to market comparable	Price							
Debt issued designated at fair value[4]			11.2	11.8									
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value			4.3	4.3	Discounted expected cash flows	Funding spread	95	221		95	201		basis points
Derivative financial instruments													
Interest rate	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.3*	*0.3*	Option model	Volatility of interest rates	51	112		50	156		basis points
						IR-to-IR correlation	67	99		60	99		%
					Discounted expected cash flows	Funding spread	5	20		5	20		basis points
Credit	*0.5*	*0.6*	*0.4*	*0.4*	Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spreads	3	1,760		2	1,789		basis points
						Credit correlation	50	66		50	66		%
						Recovery rates	0	100		0	100		%
					Option model	Credit volatility	60	79		59	127		%
						Recovery rates	0	40					%
Equity / index	*0.9*	*1.1*	*3.3*	*3.1*	Option model	Equity dividend yields	0	16		0	16		%
						Volatility of equity stocks, equity and other indices	2	111		4	126		%
						Equity-to-FX correlation	(65)	70		(65)	80		%
						Equity-to-equity correlation	15	100		0	100		%
Loan commitments measured at FVTPL			*0.0*	*0.1*	Relative value to market comparable	Loan price equivalent	82	100		60	101		points

1 The ranges of significant unobservable inputs are represented in points, percentages and basis points. Points are a percentage of par (e.g. 100 points would be 100% of par). 2 Weighted averages are provided for most non-derivative financial instruments and were calculated by weighting inputs based on the fair values of the respective instruments. Weighted averages are not provided for inputs related to Other financial liabilities designated at fair value and Derivative financial instruments, as this would not be meaningful. 3 The range of inputs is not disclosed, as there is a dispersion of values given the diverse nature of the investments. 4 Debt issued designated at fair value primarily consists of UBS structured notes, which include variable maturity notes with various equity and foreign exchange underlying risks, as well as rates-linked and credit-linked notes, all of which have embedded derivative parameters that are considered to be unobservable. The equivalent derivative instrument parameters for debt issued or embedded derivatives for over-the-counter debt instruments are presented in the respective derivative financial instruments lines in this table.

d) Level 3 instruments: sensitivity to changes in unobservable input assumptions

The table below summarizes those financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 for which a change in one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, and the estimated effect thereof.

The sensitivity data shown below presents an estimation of valuation uncertainty based on reasonably possible alternative values for Level 3 inputs at the balance sheet date and does not represent the estimated effect of stress scenarios. Typically, these financial assets and liabilities are sensitive to a combination of inputs from Levels 1–3. Although well-defined interdependencies may exist between Level 1 / 2 parameters and Level 3 parameters (e.g. between interest rates, which are generally Level 1 or Level 2, and prepayments, which are generally Level 3), these have not been incorporated in the table. Furthermore, direct interrelationships between the Level 3 parameters are not a significant element of the valuation uncertainty.

Sensitivity of fair value measurements to changes in unobservable input assumptions[1]

	31.3.25		31.12.24	
USD m	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes
Traded loans, loans measured at fair value and guarantees	147	(115)	185	(143)
Securities financing transactions	25	(20)	30	(24)
Auction rate securities	8	(6)	8	(6)
Asset-backed securities	23	(18)	32	(28)
Equity instruments	348	(314)	333	(308)
Investment fund units	176	(178)	179	(181)
Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	15	(47)	38	(42)
Interest rate derivatives, net	77	(65)	115	(70)
Credit derivatives, net	88	(108)	112	(117)
Foreign exchange derivatives, net	4	(3)	3	(2)
Equity / index derivatives, net	619	(503)	732	(617)
Other	256	(152)	289	(161)
Total	1,785	(1,528)	2,056	(1,700)

1 Sensitivity of issued and over-the-counter debt instruments is reported with the equivalent derivative or Other.

e) Level 3 instruments: movements during the period

The table below presents additional information about material Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Level 3 assets and liabilities may be hedged with instruments classified as Level 1 or Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy and, as a result, realized and unrealized gains and losses included in the table may not include the effect of related hedging activity. Furthermore, the realized and unrealized gains and losses presented in the table are not limited solely to those arising from Level 3 inputs, as valuations are generally derived from both observable and unobservable parameters.

Assets and liabilities transferred into or out of Level 3 are presented as if those assets or liabilities had been transferred on 1 January 2025.

Note 10 Fair value measurement (continued)

Movements of Level 3 instruments

USD bn	Balance at the beginning of the period	Net gains / losses included in comprehensive income[1]	*of which: related to instruments held at the end of the period*	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Foreign currency translation	Balance at the end of the period
For the three months ended 31 March 2025[2]											
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	**3.1**	**0.0**	***(0.0)***	**0.2**	**(0.8)**	**1.1**	**(0.3)**	**0.3**	**(0.1)**	**0.0**	**3.7**
of which: Equity instruments	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.1*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*0.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.2*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.1*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*0.9*
of which: Loans	*1.8*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.5)*	*1.1*	*(0.3)*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*2.3*
Derivative financial instruments – assets	**2.8**	**(0.5)**	***(0.4)***	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**(0.6)**	**0.4**	**(0.3)**	**0.0**	**2.5**
of which: Interest rate	*0.9*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.3*	*(0.1)*	*(0.0)*	*0.9*
of which: Equity / index	*1.1*	*(0.3)*	*(0.3)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.4*	*(0.2)*	*0.1*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*0.9*
of which: Credit	*0.6*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.2*	*(0.2)*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*0.5*
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	**8.7**	**0.1**	***0.1***	**0.1**	**(0.2)**	**0.6**	**(0.2)**	**0.1**	**(0.1)**	**0.1**	**9.2**
of which: Loans	*3.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.5*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*3.6*
of which: Auction rate securities	*0.2*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.2*
of which: Equity instruments	*2.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*2.9*
of which: Investment fund units	*0.7*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.6*
of which: Asset-backed securities	*0.6*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*0.5*
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	**4.1**	**0.2**	***0.2***	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**0.7**	**(0.6)**	**0.1**	**(0.3)**	**0.0**	**4.1**
of which: Interest rate	*0.3*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.3*
of which: Equity / index	*3.1*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.6*	*(0.5)*	*0.1*	*(0.3)*	*0.0*	*3.3*
of which: Credit	*0.4*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.4*
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Debt issued designated at fair value	**11.8**	**0.2**	***0.2***	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.7**	**(1.2)**	**0.6**	**(2.1)**	**0.2**	**11.2**
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	**4.3**	**(0.0)**	***(0.0)***	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**0.3**	**(0.3)**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**0.0**	**4.3**
For the three months ended 31 March 2024											
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	**1.8**	**(0.0)**	***(0.0)***	**0.2**	**(0.8)**	**0.4**	**(0.3)**	**0.1**	**(0.1)**	**(0.0)**	**1.4**
of which: Equity instruments	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.2*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*0.6*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.2*	*(0.2)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.5*
of which: Loans	*0.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.5)*	*0.4*	*(0.3)*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.6*
Derivative financial instruments – assets	**1.3**	**(0.0)**	***(0.1)***	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**(0.3)**	**0.1**	**(0.1)**	**(0.0)**	**1.3**
of which: Interest rate	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*0.3*
of which: Equity / index	*0.7*	*(0.1)*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.4*	*(0.2)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.7*
of which: Credit	*0.3*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.3*
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	**4.1**	**0.0**	***0.0***	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**0.4**	**(0.1)**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**4.4**
of which: Loans	*1.3*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.2*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*1.3*
of which: Auction rate securities	*1.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*1.2*
of which: Equity instruments	*1.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*1.1*
of which: Investment fund units	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.2*
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	**3.2**	**0.5**	***0.4***	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.7**	**(1.0)**	**0.2**	**(0.1)**	**(0.0)**	**4.5**
of which: Interest rate	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.2*
of which: Equity / index	*2.7*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*1.7*	*(0.9)*	*0.2*	*(0.1)*	*(0.0)*	*4.0*
of which: Credit	*0.3*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.2*
Debt issued designated at fair value	**7.8**	**0.2**	***0.2***	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.6**	**(0.8)**	**0.3**	**(1.6)**	**(0.1)**	**7.4**
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	**2.3**	**(0.1)**	***(0.1)***	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**(0.2)**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**2.1**

1 Net gains / losses included in comprehensive income are recognized in Net interest income and Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in the Income statement, and also in Gains / (losses) from own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, before tax in the Statement of comprehensive income. 2 Total Level 3 assets as of 31 March 2025 were USD 15.4bn (31 December 2024: USD 14.7bn). Total Level 3 liabilities as of 31 March 2025 were USD 19.6bn (31 December 2024: USD 20.4bn).

f) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below reflects the estimated fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value. Valuation principles applied when determining fair value estimates for financial instruments not measured at fair value are consistent with those described in "Note 21 Fair value measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

	31.3.25		31.12.24	
USD bn	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Assets				
Cash and balances at central banks	231.4	231.4	223.3	223.3
Amounts due from banks	20.3	20.3	18.1	18.1
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	101.8	101.8	118.3	118.3
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	39.0	39.0	44.0	44.0
Loans and advances to customers	603.2	597.1	587.3	582.4
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	66.9	65.4	59.3	57.5
Liabilities				
Amounts due to banks	27.8	27.8	23.3	23.4
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.8
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	32.0	32.0	36.4	36.4
Customer deposits	747.5	748.2	749.5	750.0
Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost	111.5	115.3	107.9	112.5
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	98.3	98.7	101.1	102.7
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost[1]	15.6	15.6	17.9	17.9

1 Excludes lease liabilities.

Note 11 Derivative instruments

a) Derivative instruments

As of 31.3.25, USD bn	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities	Notional values related to derivative financial assets and liabilities[1]	Other notional values[2]
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	39.0	34.2	3,722	18,048
Credit derivatives	3.2	3.6	173	
Foreign exchange	49.6	51.2	7,255	294
Equity / index	40.9	48.0	1,419	104
Commodities	5.0	4.2	180	19
Other[3]	0.9	1.1	178	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards[4]	138.6	142.2	12,927	18,465
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet[5]	(123.2)	(127.9)		
of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets	*(100.9)*	*(100.9)*		
of which: netting with collateral received / pledged	*(22.3)*	*(27.0)*		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	15.4	14.4		

As of 31.12.24, USD bn				
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	42.1	36.6	3,650	16,844
Credit derivatives	3.1	3.7	144	
Foreign exchange	101.1	94.6	7,216	269
Equity / index	36.9	42.7	1,365	93
Commodities	2.6	2.2	155	17
Other[3]	0.6	0.8	87	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards[4]	186.4	180.7	12,617	17,223
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet[5]	(162.6)	(166.4)		
of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets	*(135.6)*	*(135.6)*		
of which: netting with collateral received / pledged	*(27.1)*	*(30.8)*		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	23.8	14.3		

1 In cases where derivative financial instruments are presented on a net basis on the balance sheet, the respective notional values of the netted derivative financial instruments are still presented on a gross basis. Notional amounts of client-cleared ETD and OTC transactions through central clearing counterparties are not disclosed, as they have a significantly different risk profile. 2 Other notional values relate to derivatives that are cleared through either a central counterparty or an exchange and settled on a daily basis. The fair value of these derivatives is presented on the balance sheet net of the corresponding cash margin under Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments and Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments and was not material for all periods presented. 3 Includes Loan commitments measured at FVTPL, as well as unsettled purchases and sales of non-derivative financial instruments for which the changes in the fair value between trade date and settlement date are recognized as derivative financial instruments. 4 Financial assets and liabilities are presented net on the balance sheet if UBS has the unconditional and legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, bankruptcy or insolvency of UBS or its counterparties, and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. 5 Reflects the netting potential in accordance with enforceable master netting and similar arrangements where not all criteria for a net presentation on the balance sheet have been met. Refer to "Note 22 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 for more information.

b) Cash collateral on derivative instruments

USD bn	Receivables 31.3.25	Payables 31.3.25	Receivables 31.12.24	Payables 31.12.24
Cash collateral on derivative instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards[1]	39.0	32.0	44.0	36.4
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet[2]	(24.3)	(17.1)	(28.3)	(22.6)
of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets	*(22.2)*	*(15.0)*	*(25.9)*	*(20.2)*
of which: netting with collateral received / pledged	*(2.1)*	*(2.1)*	*(2.4)*	*(2.4)*
Cash collateral on derivative instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	14.7	14.9	15.7	13.8

1 Financial assets and liabilities are presented net on the balance sheet if UBS has the unconditional and legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, bankruptcy or insolvency of UBS or its counterparties, and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. 2 Reflects the netting potential in accordance with enforceable master netting and similar arrangements where not all criteria for a net presentation on the balance sheet have been met. Refer to "Note 22 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 for more information.

Note 12 Other assets and liabilities

a) Other financial assets measured at amortized cost

USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Debt securities	48,095	41,583
Loans to financial advisors	2,738	2,723
Fee- and commission-related receivables	2,493	2,231
Finance lease receivables	6,104	5,934
Settlement and clearing accounts	444	430
Accrued interest income	2,127	2,196
Other[1]	4,864	4,182
Total other financial assets measured at amortized cost	66,864	59,279

1 Predominantly includes cash collateral provided to exchanges and clearing houses to secure securities trading activity through those counterparties.

b) Other non-financial assets

USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Precious metals and other physical commodities	7,623	7,341
Deposits and collateral provided in connection with litigation, regulatory and similar matters[1]	2,012	1,946
Prepaid expenses	1,285	1,194
Current tax assets	1,410	1,504
VAT, withholding tax and other tax receivables	816	1,129
Properties and other non-current assets held for sale	189	195
Assets of disposal groups held for sale[2]		1,823
Other	1,799	2,149
Total other non-financial assets	15,134	17,282

1 Refer to Note 16 for more information. 2 Refer to Note 6 for more information about the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing.

c) Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Other accrued expenses	2,646	2,732
Accrued interest expenses	4,910	5,862
Settlement and clearing accounts	2,193	1,925
Lease liabilities	3,824	3,871
Other	5,849	7,372
Total other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	19,421	21,762

d) Other financial liabilities designated at fair value

USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Financial liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	17,528	17,203
Securities financing transactions	4,093	5,798
Over-the-counter debt instruments and other	5,613	5,698
Funding from UBS Group AG[1]	5,557	5,342
Total other financial liabilities designated at fair value	32,792	34,041

1 Funding from UBS Group AG consists of subordinated debt of UBS AG and its subsidiaries toward UBS Group AG. Subordinated debt consists of unsecured debt obligations that are contractually subordinated in right of payment to all other present and future non-subordinated obligations of the respective issuing entity.

e) Other non-financial liabilities

USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Compensation-related liabilities	4,460	6,897
of which: net defined benefit liability	*704*	*691*
Current tax liabilities	1,697	1,536
Deferred tax liabilities	303	283
VAT, withholding tax and other tax payables	888	1,067
Deferred income	596	614
Liabilities of disposal groups held for sale[1]		1,212
Other	80	304
Total other non-financial liabilities	8,024	11,911

1 Refer to Note 6 for more information about the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing.

Note 13 Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost

Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost

USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Debt contributing to total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC)	88,236	87,036
Debt eligible as high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments[1]	18,325	14,585
Debt eligible as low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments		1,245
Other[2]	4,895	5,051
Total funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost[3,4]	111,457	107,918

1 For 31 March 2025, includes USD 10.1bn (31 December 2024: USD 6.9bn) that is, upon the occurrence of a trigger event or a viability event, subject to conversion into ordinary UBS shares. 2 Includes debt no longer eligible as TLAC having a residual maturity of less than one year and high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments that ceased to be eligible when UBS Group AG issued notice of redemption. 3 Consists of subordinated debt of UBS AG and its subsidiaries toward UBS Group AG. Subordinated debt consists of unsecured debt obligations that are contractually subordinated in right of payment to all other present and future non-subordinated obligations of the respective issuing entity. 4 UBS AG has also recognized funding from UBS Group AG that is designated at fair value. Refer to Note 12d for more information.

Note 14 Debt issued designated at fair value

Debt issued designated at fair value

USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Equity-linked[1]	57,151	54,069
Rates-linked	23,778	23,641
Credit-linked	5,354	5,225
Fixed-rate	15,178	14,250
Commodity-linked	3,462	3,592
Other	2,470	1,789
Total debt issued designated at fair value[2]	107,393	102,567

1 Includes investment fund unit-linked instruments issued. 2 As of 31 March 2025, 100% of Total debt issued designated at fair value was unsecured (31 December 2024: 100%).

Note 15 Debt issued measured at amortized cost

Debt issued measured at amortized cost

USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Short-term debt[1]	30,582	30,509
Senior unsecured debt	30,106	33,416
Covered bonds	9,089	8,814
Subordinated debt	676	689
of which: eligible as non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital instruments	*205*	*207*
Debt issued through the Swiss central mortgage institutions	27,378	27,251
Other long-term debt	429	424
Long-term debt[2]	67,677	70,595
Total debt issued measured at amortized cost[3,4]	98,259	101,104

1 Debt with an original contractual maturity of less than one year, includes mainly certificates of deposit and commercial paper. 2 Debt with an original contractual maturity greater than or equal to one year. The classification of debt issued into short-term and long-term does not consider any early redemption features. 3 Net of bifurcated embedded derivatives, the fair value of which was not material for the periods presented. 4 Except for Covered bonds (100% secured), Debt issued through the Swiss central mortgage institutions (100% secured) and Other long-term debt (92% secured), 100% of the balance was unsecured as of 31 March 2025.

Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities

a) Provisions

The table below presents an overview of total provisions.

Overview of total provisions

USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Provisions other than provisions for expected credit losses	5,146	4,799
Provisions for expected credit losses[1]	348	332
Total provisions	5,495	5,131

1 Refer to Note 9c for more information about ECL provisions recognized for off-balance sheet financial instruments and credit lines.

The table below presents additional information for provisions other than provisions for expected credit losses.

Additional information for provisions other than provisions for expected credit losses

USD m	Litigation, regulatory and similar matters[1]	Restructuring[2]	Real estate[3]	Other[4]	Total
Balance as of 31 December 2024	3,598	699	224	278	4,799
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	226	247	4	37	515
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(12)	(28)	(1)	(15)	(57)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(30)	(149)	(12)	(12)	(204)
Foreign currency translation and other movements	65	13	9	7	93
Balance as of 31 March 2025	3,848	781	223	294	5,146

1 Consists of provisions for losses resulting from legal, liability and compliance risks. 2 Includes USD 374m of provisions for onerous contracts related to real estate as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 383m) and USD 342m of personnel-related restructuring provisions as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 262m), as well as provisions for onerous contracts related to technology. 3 Mainly includes provisions for reinstatement costs with respect to leased properties. 4 Mainly includes provisions related to employee benefits, VAT and operational risks.

Information about provisions and contingent liabilities in respect of litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as a class, is included in Note 16b. There are no material contingent liabilities associated with the other classes of provisions.

b) Litigation, regulatory and similar matters

UBS operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. As a result, UBS is involved in various disputes and legal proceedings, including litigation, arbitration, and regulatory and criminal investigations. "UBS", "we" and "our", for purposes of this Note, refer to UBS AG and / or one or more of its subsidiaries, as applicable.

Such matters are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome and the timing of resolution are often difficult to predict, particularly in the earlier stages of a case. There are also situations where UBS may enter into a settlement agreement. This may occur in order to avoid the expense, management distraction or reputational implications of continuing to contest liability, even for those matters for which UBS believes it should be exonerated. The uncertainties inherent in all such matters affect the amount and timing of any potential outflows for both matters with respect to which provisions have been established and other contingent liabilities. UBS makes provisions for such matters brought against it when, in the opinion of management after seeking legal advice, it is more likely than not that UBS has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Where these factors are otherwise satisfied, a provision may be established for claims that have not yet been asserted against UBS, but are nevertheless expected to be, based on UBS's experience with similar asserted claims. If any of those conditions is not met, such matters result in contingent liabilities. If the amount of an obligation cannot be reliably estimated, a liability exists that is not recognized even if an outflow of resources is probable. Accordingly, no provision is established even if the potential outflow of resources with respect to such matters could be significant. Developments relating to a matter that occur after the relevant reporting period, but prior to the issuance of financial statements, which affect management's assessment of the provision for such matter (because, for example, the developments provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period), are adjusting events after the reporting period under IAS 10 and must be recognized in the financial statements for the reporting period.

Specific litigation, regulatory and other matters are described below, including all such matters that management considers to be material and others that management believes to be of significance to UBS due to potential financial, reputational and other effects. The amount of damages claimed, the size of a transaction or other information is provided where available and appropriate in order to assist users in considering the magnitude of potential exposures.

In the case of certain matters below, we state that we have established a provision, and for the other matters, we make no such statement. When we make this statement and we expect disclosure of the amount of a provision to prejudice seriously our position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal what UBS believes to be the probable and reliably estimable outflow, we do not disclose that amount. In some cases we are subject to confidentiality obligations that preclude such disclosure. With respect to the matters for which we do not state whether we have established a provision, either: (a) we have not established a provision; or (b) we have established a provision but expect disclosure of that fact to prejudice seriously our position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal the fact that UBS believes an outflow of resources to be probable and reliably estimable.

With respect to certain litigation, regulatory and similar matters for which we have established provisions, we are able to estimate the expected timing of outflows. However, the aggregate amount of the expected outflows for those matters for which we are able to estimate expected timing is immaterial relative to our current and expected levels of liquidity over the relevant time periods.

The aggregate amount provisioned for litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class is disclosed in the "Provisions" table in Note 16a above. UBS provides below an estimate of the aggregate liability for its litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class of contingent liabilities. Estimates of contingent liabilities are inherently imprecise and uncertain as these estimates require UBS to make speculative legal assessments as to claims and proceedings that involve unique fact patterns or novel legal theories, that have not yet been initiated or are at early stages of adjudication, or as to which alleged damages have not been quantified by the claimants. Taking into account these uncertainties and the other factors described herein, UBS estimates the future losses that could arise from litigation, regulatory and similar matters disclosed below for which an estimate is possible, that are not covered by existing provisions are in the range of USD 0bn to USD 3.2bn.

Litigation, regulatory and similar matters may also result in non-monetary penalties and consequences. A guilty plea to, or conviction of, a crime could have material consequences for UBS. Resolution of regulatory proceedings may require UBS to obtain waivers of regulatory disqualifications to maintain certain operations, may entitle regulatory authorities to limit, suspend or terminate licenses and regulatory authorizations, and may permit financial market utilities to limit, suspend or terminate UBS's participation in such utilities. Failure to obtain such waivers, or any limitation, suspension or termination of licenses, authorizations or participations, could have material consequences for UBS.

Provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, by business division and in Group Items[1]

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS AG
Balance as of 31 December 2024	1,271	147	1	266	1,779	135	**3,598**
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	15	0	0	29	109	72	**226**
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(2)	0	0	(9)	0	(1)	**(12)**
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(12)	0	0	0	(15)	(2)	**(30)**
Foreign currency translation and other movements	47	6	0	7	5	0	**65**
Balance as of 31 March 2025	**1,318**	**153**	**0**	**293**	**1,878**	**205**	**3,848**

1 Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 2 and 9 of this Note are recorded in Global Wealth Management. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this Note are recorded in Non-core and Legacy. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 1 of this Note are allocated between Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking and Non-core and Legacy. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 3 of this Note are allocated between the Investment Bank, Non-core and Legacy and Group Items. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 10 of this Note are allocated between the Investment Bank and Non-core and Legacy.

1. Inquiries regarding cross-border wealth management businesses

Tax and regulatory authorities in a number of countries have made inquiries, served requests for information or examined employees located in their respective jurisdictions relating to the cross-border wealth management services provided by UBS and other financial institutions. Credit Suisse offices in various locations, including the UK, the Netherlands, France and Belgium, have been contacted by regulatory and law enforcement authorities seeking records and information concerning investigations into Credit Suisse's historical private banking services on a cross-border basis and in part through its local branches and banks. The UK and French aspects of these issues have been closed. UBS is continuing to cooperate with the authorities.

Since 2013, UBS (France) S.A., UBS AG and certain former employees have been under investigation in France in relation to UBS's cross-border business with French clients. In connection with this investigation, the investigating judges ordered UBS AG to provide bail ("*caution*") of EUR 1.1bn.

In 2019, the court of first instance returned a verdict finding UBS AG guilty of unlawful solicitation of clients on French territory and aggravated laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud, and UBS (France) S.A. guilty of aiding and abetting unlawful solicitation and of laundering the proceeds of tax fraud. The court imposed fines aggregating EUR 3.7bn on UBS AG and UBS (France) S.A. and awarded EUR 800m of civil damages to the French state. A trial in the Paris Court of Appeal took place in March 2021. In December 2021, the Court of Appeal found UBS AG guilty of unlawful solicitation and aggravated laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud. The court ordered a fine of EUR 3.75m, the confiscation of EUR 1bn, and awarded civil damages to the French state of EUR 800m. UBS appealed the decision to the French Supreme Court. The Supreme Court rendered its judgment on 15 November 2023. It upheld the Court of Appeal's decision regarding unlawful solicitation and aggravated laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud, but overturned the confiscation of EUR 1bn, the penalty of EUR 3.75m and the EUR 800m of civil damages awarded to the French state. The case has been remanded to the Court of Appeal for a retrial regarding these overturned elements. The French state has reimbursed the EUR 800m of civil damages to UBS AG.

In May 2014, Credit Suisse AG entered into settlement agreements with the SEC, the Federal Reserve, the New York Department of Financial Services and agreed with the U.S. Department of Justice (the DOJ) to plead guilty to conspiring to aid and abet US taxpayers in filing false tax returns (the 2014 Plea Agreement). Credit Suisse continued to report to and cooperate with US authorities in accordance with its obligations under the 2014 Plea Agreement, including by conducting a review of cross-border services provided by Credit Suisse. In this connection, Credit Suisse provided information to US authorities regarding potentially undeclared US assets held by clients at Credit Suisse since the 2014 Plea Agreement. In May 2025, Credit Suisse Services AG entered into a plea agreement (the 2025 Plea Agreement) with the DOJ under which it agreed to plead guilty to one count of conspiracy to aid and assist in the preparation of false income tax returns. In addition, Credit Suisse Services AG entered into a non-prosecution agreement with the DOJ (the 2025 NPA) relating to legacy Credit Suisse accounts booked in Credit Suisse's Singapore booking center. The 2025 Plea Agreement and the 2025 NPA provide for penalties, restitution and forfeiture of USD 511m in the aggregate. The 2025 Plea Agreement and the 2025 NPA include ongoing obligations of UBS to furnish information and cooperate with DOJ's investigations of legacy Credit Suisse accounts held by US persons in its Switzerland and Singapore booking centers and related accounts in other booking centers.

Our balance sheet at 31 March 2025 reflected provisions in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which we have established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that we have recognized.

2. Madoff

In relation to the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BMIS) investment fraud, UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. (now UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg branch) and certain other UBS subsidiaries have been subject to inquiries by a number of regulators, including the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) and the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier. Those inquiries concerned two third-party funds established under Luxembourg law, substantially all assets of which were with BMIS, as well as certain funds established in offshore jurisdictions with either direct or indirect exposure to BMIS. These funds faced severe losses, and the Luxembourg funds are in liquidation. The documentation establishing both funds identifies UBS entities in various roles, including custodian, administrator, manager, distributor and promoter, and indicates that UBS employees serve as board members.

In 2009 and 2010, the liquidators of the two Luxembourg funds filed claims against UBS entities, non-UBS entities and certain individuals, including current and former UBS employees, seeking amounts totaling approximately EUR 2.1bn, which includes amounts that the funds may be held liable to pay the trustee for the liquidation of BMIS (BMIS Trustee).

A large number of alleged beneficiaries have filed claims against UBS entities (and non-UBS entities) for purported losses relating to the Madoff fraud. The majority of these cases have been filed in Luxembourg, where decisions that the claims in eight test cases were inadmissible have been affirmed by the Luxembourg Court of Appeal, and the Luxembourg Supreme Court has dismissed a further appeal in one of the test cases.

In the US, the BMIS Trustee filed claims against UBS entities, among others, in relation to the two Luxembourg funds and one of the offshore funds. The total amount claimed against all defendants in these actions was not less than USD 2bn. In 2014, the US Supreme Court rejected the BMIS Trustee's motion for leave to appeal decisions, dismissing all claims against UBS defendants except those for the recovery of approximately USD 125m of payments alleged to be fraudulent conveyances and preference payments. Similar claims have been filed against Credit Suisse entities seeking to recover redemption payments. In 2016, the bankruptcy court dismissed these claims against the UBS entities and most of the Credit Suisse entities. In 2019, the Court of Appeals reversed the dismissal of the BMIS Trustee's remaining claims. The case has been remanded to the Bankruptcy Court for further proceedings.

3. Foreign exchange, LIBOR and benchmark rates, and other trading practices

Foreign-exchange-related regulatory matters: Beginning in 2013, numerous authorities commenced investigations concerning possible manipulation of foreign exchange markets and precious metals prices. As a result of these investigations, UBS entered into resolutions with Swiss, US and UK regulators and the European Commission. UBS was granted conditional immunity by the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and by authorities in other jurisdictions in connection with potential competition law violations relating to foreign exchange and precious metals businesses. In December 2021, the European Commission issued a decision imposing a fine of EUR 83.3m on Credit Suisse entities based on findings of anticompetitive practices in the foreign exchange market. Credit Suisse has appealed the decision to the European General Court. UBS received leniency and accordingly no fine was assessed.

Foreign-exchange-related civil litigation: Putative class actions have been filed since 2013 in US federal courts and in other jurisdictions against UBS, Credit Suisse and other banks on behalf of persons who engaged in foreign currency transactions with any of the defendant banks. UBS and Credit Suisse have resolved US federal court class actions relating to foreign currency transactions with the defendant banks and persons who transacted in foreign exchange futures contracts and options on such futures. Certain class members have excluded themselves from that settlement and filed individual actions in US and English courts against UBS, Credit Suisse and other banks, alleging violations of US and European competition laws and unjust enrichment. UBS, Credit Suisse and the other banks have resolved those individual matters. In addition, Credit Suisse and UBS, together with other financial institutions, were named in a consolidated putative class action in Israel, which made allegations similar to those made in the actions pursued in other jurisdictions. Credit Suisse and UBS entered into agreements to settle all claims in this action in April 2022 and February 2024, respectively. Credit Suisse's settlement received court approval and will be deemed final in May 2025 if the petitioners do not further appeal. UBS's settlement remains subject to court approval.

LIBOR and other benchmark-related regulatory matters: Numerous government agencies conducted investigations regarding potential improper attempts by UBS, among others, to manipulate LIBOR and other benchmark rates at certain times. UBS and Credit Suisse reached settlements or otherwise concluded investigations relating to benchmark interest rates with the investigating authorities. UBS was granted conditional leniency or conditional immunity from authorities in certain jurisdictions, including the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and the Swiss Competition Commission (WEKO), in connection with potential antitrust or competition law violations related to certain rates. However, UBS has not reached a final settlement with WEKO, as the Secretariat of WEKO has asserted that UBS does not qualify for full immunity.

LIBOR and other benchmark-related civil litigation: A number of putative class actions and other actions are pending in the federal courts in New York against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of parties who transacted in certain interest rate benchmark-based derivatives. Also pending in the US and in other jurisdictions are a number of other actions asserting losses related to various products whose interest rates were linked to LIBOR and other benchmarks, including adjustable rate mortgages, preferred and debt securities, bonds pledged as collateral, loans, depository accounts, investments and other interest-bearing instruments. The complaints allege manipulation, through various means, of certain benchmark interest rates, including USD LIBOR, Yen LIBOR, EURIBOR, CHF LIBOR, and GBP LIBOR and seek unspecified compensatory and other damages under various legal theories.

USD LIBOR class and individual actions in the US: Beginning in 2013, putative class actions were filed in US federal district courts (and subsequently consolidated in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY)) by plaintiffs who engaged in over-the-counter instruments, exchange-traded Eurodollar futures and options, bonds or loans that referenced USD LIBOR. The complaints allege violations of antitrust law and the Commodities Exchange Act, as well breach of contract and unjust enrichment. Following various rulings by the SDNY and the Second Circuit dismissing certain of the causes of action and allowing others to proceed, one class action with respect to transactions in over-the-counter instruments and several actions brought by individual plaintiffs are proceeding in the district court. UBS and Credit Suisse have entered into settlement agreements in respect of the class actions relating to exchange-traded instruments, bonds and loans. These settlements have received final court approval and the actions have been dismissed as to UBS and Credit Suisse. In addition, an individual action was filed in federal court in California against UBS, Credit Suisse and numerous other banks alleging that the defendants conspired to fix the interest rate used as the basis for loans to consumers by jointly setting the USD ICE LIBOR rate and monopolized the market for LIBOR-based consumer loans and credit cards. The court dismissed the initial complaint and subsequently dismissed an amended complaint with prejudice; the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the dismissal. In April 2025, plaintiffs filed a petition for a writ of certiorari with the US Supreme Court challenging the decisions of the lower courts.

Other benchmark class actions in the US: The Yen LIBOR/Euroyen TIBOR, EURIBOR and GBP LIBOR actions have been dismissed. Plaintiffs have appealed the dismissals.

In January 2023, defendants moved to dismiss the complaint in the CHF LIBOR action. In 2023, the court approved a settlement by Credit Suisse of the claims against it in this matter.

Government bonds: In 2021, the European Commission issued a decision finding that UBS and six other banks breached European Union antitrust rules between 2007 and 2011 relating to European government bonds. The European Commission fined UBS EUR 172m, which amount was confirmed on appeal on 26 March 2025.

Credit default swap auction litigation – In June 2021, Credit Suisse, along with other banks and entities, was named in a putative class action filed in federal court in New Mexico alleging manipulation of credit default swap (CDS) final auction prices. Defendants filed a motion to enforce a previous CDS class action settlement in the SDNY. In January 2024, the SDNY ruled that, to the extent claims in the New Mexico action arise from conduct prior to 30 June 2014, those claims are barred by the SDNY settlement. The plaintiffs have appealed the SDNY decision.

With respect to additional matters and jurisdictions not encompassed by the settlements and orders referred to above, UBS's balance sheet at 31 March 2025 reflected a provision in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which we have established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that we have recognized.

4. Mortgage-related matters

Government and regulatory related matters: DOJ RMBS settlement – In January 2017, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (CSS LLC) and its current and former US subsidiaries and US affiliates reached a settlement with the DOJ related to its legacy Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) business, a business conducted through 2007. The settlement resolved potential civil claims by the DOJ related to certain of those Credit Suisse entities' packaging, marketing, structuring, arrangement, underwriting, issuance and sale of RMBS. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement a civil monetary penalty was paid to the DOJ in January 2017. The settlement also required the Credit Suisse entities to provide certain levels of consumer relief measures, including affordable housing payments and loan forgiveness, and the DOJ and Credit Suisse agreed to the appointment of an independent monitor to oversee the completion of the consumer relief requirements of the settlement. UBS continues to evaluate its approach toward satisfying the remaining consumer relief obligations. The aggregate amount of the consumer relief obligation increased after 2021 by 5% per annum of the outstanding amount due until these obligations are settled. The monitor publishes reports periodically on these consumer relief matters.

Civil litigation: Repurchase litigations – Credit Suisse affiliates are defendants in various civil litigation matters related to their roles as issuer, sponsor, depositor, underwriter and/or servicer of RMBS transactions. These cases currently include repurchase actions by RMBS trusts and/or trustees, in which plaintiffs generally allege breached representations and warranties in respect of mortgage loans and failure to repurchase such mortgage loans as required under the applicable agreements. The amounts disclosed below do not reflect actual realized plaintiff losses to date. Unless otherwise stated, these amounts reflect the original unpaid principal balance amounts as alleged in these actions.

DLJ Mortgage Capital, Inc. (DLJ) is a defendant in New York State court in five actions: An action brought by Asset Backed Securities Corporation Home Equity Loan Trust, Series 2006-HE7 alleges damages of not less than USD 374m. In December 2023, the court granted in part DLJ's motion to dismiss, dismissing with prejudice all notice-based claims; the parties have appealed. An action by Home Equity Asset Trust, Series 2006-8, alleges damages of not less than USD 436m. An action by Home Equity Asset Trust 2007-1 alleges damages of not less than USD 420m. Following a non-jury trial, the court issued a decision in December 2024 that the plaintiff had established breaches of representations and warranties relating to 209 of the 783 loans at issue. The court deferred decision as to damages, which will either be agreed upon by the parties or briefed for further decision by the court. An action by Home Equity Asset Trust 2007-2 alleges damages of not less than USD 495m. An action by CSMC Asset-Backed Trust 2007-NC1 does not allege a damages amount.

5. ATA litigation

Since November 2014, a series of lawsuits have been filed against a number of banks, including Credit Suisse, in the US District Court for the Eastern District of New York (EDNY) and the SDNY alleging claims under the United States Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA) and the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act. The plaintiffs in each of these lawsuits are, or are relatives of, victims of various terrorist attacks in Iraq and allege a conspiracy and/or aiding and abetting based on allegations that various international financial institutions, including the defendants, agreed to alter, falsify or omit information from payment messages that involved Iranian parties for the express purpose of concealing the Iranian parties' financial activities and transactions from detection by US authorities. The lawsuits allege that this conduct has made it possible for Iran to transfer funds to Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations actively engaged in harming US military personnel and civilians. In January 2023, the Second Circuit affirmed a September 2019 ruling by the EDNY granting defendants' motion to dismiss the first filed lawsuit. In October 2023, the US Supreme Court denied plaintiffs' petition for a writ of certiorari. In February 2024, plaintiffs filed a motion to vacate the judgment in the first filed lawsuit. Of the other seven cases, four are stayed, including one that was dismissed as to Credit Suisse and most of the bank defendants prior to entry of the stay, and in three cases plaintiffs have filed amended complaints.

6. Customer account matters

Several clients have claimed that a former relationship manager in Switzerland had exceeded his investment authority in the management of their portfolios, resulting in excessive concentrations of certain exposures and investment losses. Credit Suisse AG has investigated the claims, as well as transactions among the clients. Credit Suisse AG filed a criminal complaint against the former relationship manager with the Geneva Prosecutor's Office upon which the prosecutor initiated a criminal investigation. Several clients of the former relationship manager also filed criminal complaints with the Geneva Prosecutor's Office. In February 2018, the former relationship manager was sentenced to five years in prison by the Geneva criminal court for fraud, forgery and criminal mismanagement and ordered to pay damages of approximately USD 130m. On appeal, the Criminal Court of Appeals of Geneva and, subsequently, the Swiss Federal Supreme Court upheld the main findings of the Geneva criminal court.

Civil lawsuits have been initiated against Credit Suisse AG and / or certain affiliates in various jurisdictions, based on the findings established in the criminal proceedings against the former relationship manager.

In Singapore, in a civil lawsuit against Credit Suisse Trust Limited, the Singapore International Commercial Court issued a judgment finding for the plaintiffs and, in September 2023, the court awarded damages of USD 742.73m, excluding post-judgment interest. This figure does not exclude potential overlap with the Bermuda proceedings against Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd., described below, and the court ordered the parties to ensure there is no double recovery in relation to this award and the Bermuda proceedings. On appeal from this judgment, in July 2024, the court ordered changes to the damages calculation and directed the parties to agree on adjustments to the award. The court ordered a revised award of USD 461m, including interest and costs, in October 2024 and the Singapore proceeding has concluded.

In Bermuda, in the civil lawsuit brought against Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd., the Supreme Court of Bermuda issued a judgment awarding damages of USD 607.35m to the plaintiff. Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd. appealed the decision. In June 2023, the Bermuda Court of Appeal confirmed the award and the Supreme Court of Bermuda's finding that Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd. breached its contractual and fiduciary duties, but overturned the finding that Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd. made fraudulent misrepresentations. In March 2024, the Bermuda Court of Appeal granted Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd.'s motion for leave to appeal the judgment to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the notice of such appeal was filed. The Bermuda Court of Appeal also ordered that the current stay continue pending determination of the appeal on the condition that the damages awarded, plus interest calculated at the Bermuda statutory rate of 3.5%, remain in the escrow account.

In Switzerland, civil lawsuits have been commenced against Credit Suisse AG in the Court of First Instance of Geneva, with statements of claim served in March 2023 and March 2024.

7. Mozambique matter

Credit Suisse was subject to investigations by regulatory and enforcement authorities, as well as civil litigation, regarding certain Credit Suisse entities' arrangement of loan financing to Mozambique state enterprises, Proindicus S.A. and Empresa Moçambicana de Atum S.A. (EMATUM), a distribution to private investors of loan participation notes (LPN) related to the EMATUM financing in September 2013, and certain Credit Suisse entities' subsequent role in arranging the exchange of those LPNs for Eurobonds issued by the Republic of Mozambique. In 2019, three former Credit Suisse employees pleaded guilty in the EDNY to accepting improper personal benefits in connection with financing transactions carried out with two Mozambique state enterprises.

In October 2021, Credit Suisse reached settlements with the DOJ, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and FINMA to resolve inquiries by these agencies, including findings that Credit Suisse failed to appropriately organize and conduct its business with due skill and care, and manage risks. Credit Suisse Group AG entered into a three-year Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) with the DOJ in connection with the criminal information charging Credit Suisse Group AG with conspiracy to commit wire fraud and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited (CSSEL) entered into a Plea Agreement and pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to violate the US federal wire fraud statute. Under the terms of the DPA, UBS Group AG (as successor to Credit Suisse Group AG) continued compliance enhancement and remediation efforts agreed by Credit Suisse, and undertake additional measures as outlined in the DPA. In January 2025, as permitted under the terms of the DPA, the DOJ elected to extend the term of the DPA by one year.

8. ETN-related litigation

XIV litigation: Since March 2018, three class action complaints were filed in the SDNY on behalf of a putative class of purchasers of VelocityShares Daily Inverse VIX Short-Term Exchange Traded Notes linked to the S&P 500 VIX Short-Term Futures Index (XIV ETNs). The complaints have been consolidated and asserts claims against Credit Suisse for violations of various anti-fraud and anti-manipulation provisions of US securities laws arising from a decline in the value of XIV ETNs in February 2018. On appeal from an order of the SDNY dismissing all claims, the Second Circuit issued an order that reinstated a portion of the claims. In decisions in March 2023 and February 2025, the court granted class certification for two of the three classes proposed by plaintiffs and denied class certification of the third proposed class.

9. Bulgarian former clients matter

In December 2020, the Swiss Office of the Attorney General brought charges against Credit Suisse AG and other parties concerning the diligence and controls applied to a historical relationship with Bulgarian former clients who are alleged to have laundered funds through Credit Suisse AG accounts. In June 2022, following a trial, Credit Suisse AG was convicted in the Swiss Federal Criminal Court of certain historical organizational inadequacies in its anti-money-laundering framework and ordered to pay a fine of CHF 2m. In addition, the court seized certain client assets in the amount of approximately CHF 12m and ordered Credit Suisse AG to pay a compensatory claim in the amount of approximately CHF 19m. Credit Suisse AG appealed the decision to the Swiss Federal Court of Appeals. Following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG, UBS AG confirmed the appeal. In November 2024, the court issued a judgment that acquitted UBS AG and annulled the fine and compensatory claim ordered by the first instance court. In February 2025, the court affirmed the acquittal of UBS AG, and the Office of the Attorney General has appealed the judgment to the Swiss Federal Supreme Court. UBS has also appealed limited to the issue whether a successor entity by merger can be criminally liable for acts of the predecessor entity.

10. Archegos

Credit Suisse and UBS have received requests for documents and information in connection with inquiries, investigations and/or actions relating to their relationships with Archegos Capital Management (Archegos), including from FINMA (assisted by a third party appointed by FINMA), the DOJ, the SEC, the US Federal Reserve, the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the US Senate Banking Committee, the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA), the FCA, the WEKO, the Hong Kong Competition Commission and other regulatory and governmental agencies. UBS is cooperating with the authorities in these matters. In July 2023, CSI and CSSEL entered into a settlement agreement with the PRA providing for the resolution of the PRA's investigation. Also in July 2023, FINMA issued a decree ordering remedial measures and the Federal Reserve Board issued an Order to Cease and Desist. Under the terms of the order, Credit Suisse paid a civil money penalty and agreed to undertake certain remedial measures relating to counterparty credit risk management, liquidity risk management and non-financial risk management, as well as enhancements to board oversight and governance. UBS Group, as the legal successor to Credit Suisse Group AG, is a party to the FINMA decree and Federal Reserve Board Cease and Desist Order.

Civil actions relating to Credit Suisse's relationship with Archegos have been filed against Credit Suisse and/or certain officers and directors, including claims for breaches of fiduciary duties.

Note 17 Events after the reporting period

On 5 May 2025, Credit Suisse Services AG entered into an agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice to settle a long-running tax-related investigation into Credit Suisse's implementation of its 2014 plea agreement, relating to its legacy cross-border business with US taxpayers booked in Switzerland, which began before UBS acquired Credit Suisse. Credit Suisse Services AG pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to aid and assist in the preparation of false income tax returns and will pay an aggregate of USD 371.9m. Credit Suisse Services AG also contemporaneously entered into a non-prosecution agreement regarding US taxpayers booked in the legacy Credit Suisse Singapore booking center and will pay an aggregate of USD 138.7m. UBS AG has not made any post-balance sheet adjustment as the expected impact is not material.

Comparison between UBS AG consolidated and UBS Group AG consolidated

The table below provides a comparison of selected financial and capital information of UBS AG consolidated and of UBS Group AG consolidated.

UBS AG and UBS Group AG both prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. UBS Group AG has applied acquisition accounting as defined by IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group in 2023. The merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG on 31 May 2024 has been accounted for as a business combination under common control, as defined in IFRS 3, using the historic carrying values of the assets and liabilities of Credit Suisse AG as at the date of the transaction (31 May 2024), determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. Therefore, differences exist between the accounting treatments applied at the UBS Group AG and UBS AG consolidated levels. There are also certain scope and presentation differences, as noted below.

› **Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about the accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG**

Assets, liabilities, revenues, operating expenses and tax expenses / (benefits) relating to UBS Group AG and its directly held subsidiaries, including UBS Business Solutions AG, are reflected in the consolidated financial statements of UBS Group AG but not in those of UBS AG. UBS AG's assets, liabilities, revenues and operating expenses related to transactions with UBS Group AG and its directly held subsidiaries, including UBS Business Solutions AG and other shared services subsidiaries, are not subject to elimination in the UBS AG consolidated financial statements, but are eliminated in the UBS Group AG consolidated financial statements.

In the first quarter of 2025, UBS AG consolidated recognized a net profit of USD 1,035m, while UBS Group AG consolidated recognized a net profit of USD 1,702m. The USD 667m difference was mainly due to certain purchase price allocation (PPA) effects recognized at the UBS Group AG level upon the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. These resulted in net accretion income at the UBS Group AG level, net of tax effects, whereas UBS AG has not applied acquisition accounting and does not have the PPA effects or the corresponding net income. The PPA effects also resulted in lower expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters for UBS Group AG and a higher gain from the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse. Other differences in net profit mainly arise as UBS Business Solutions AG and other shared services subsidiaries of UBS Group AG charge other legal entities within the UBS AG consolidation scope a markup on costs incurred for services provided.

The equity of UBS Group AG consolidated was USD 9.5bn lower than the equity of UBS AG consolidated as of 31 March 2025. This difference was mainly due to consolidation scope differences of USD 4.8bn, as well as PPA effects of USD 4.5bn recognized at the UBS Group AG level upon the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group that did not impact UBS AG consolidated, primarily related to loans and loan commitments measured at amortized cost and contingent liabilities recognized under IFRS 3 for litigation.

The going concern capital of UBS Group AG consolidated was USD 1.2bn lower than the going concern capital of UBS AG consolidated as of 31 March 2025, reflecting the common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital of UBS Group AG being lower by USD 1.6bn, partly offset by its going concern loss-absorbing additional tier 1 (AT1) capital being USD 0.4bn higher.

The USD 1.6bn lower CET1 capital of UBS Group AG consolidated was primarily due to UBS Group AG consolidated IFRS equity being USD 9.5bn lower, compensation-related regulatory capital accruals at the UBS Group AG level of USD 2.7bn, a capital reserve for expected future share repurchases of USD 2.5bn and a USD 0.9bn effect from eligible deferred tax assets on temporary differences, largely offset by a USD 13.9bn difference in dividend accruals between UBS Group AG and UBS AG.

Comparison between UBS AG consolidated and UBS Group AG consolidated

	As of or for the quarter ended 31.3.25			As of or for the quarter ended 31.12.24		
USD m, except where indicated	UBS AG consolidated	UBS Group AG consolidated	Difference (absolute)	UBS AG consolidated	UBS Group AG consolidated	Difference (absolute)
Income statement						
Total revenues	12,163	12,557	(393)	11,317	11,635	(318)
Credit loss expense / (release)	124	100	24	241	229	12
Operating expenses	10,701	10,324	377	11,017	10,359	658
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,339	2,132	(793)	59	1,047	(989)
Net profit / (loss)	1,035	1,702	(667)	(254)	779	(1,034)
Balance sheet						
Total assets	1,547,489	1,543,363	4,126	1,568,060	1,565,028	3,033
Total liabilities	1,450,367	1,455,773	(5,406)	1,473,394	1,479,454	(6,060)
Total equity	97,123	87,590	9,532	94,666	85,574	9,092
Capital, liquidity and funding information						
Common equity tier 1 capital	70,756	69,152	1,604	73,792	71,367	2,425
Going concern capital	89,081	87,837	1,244	89,623	87,739	1,884
Risk-weighted assets	481,539	483,276	(1,737)	495,110	498,538	(3,429)
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	14.7	14.3	0.4	14.9	14.3	0.6
Going concern capital ratio (%)	18.5	18.2	0.3	18.1	17.6	0.5
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%)	38.0	38.7	(0.8)	36.7	37.2	(0.5)
Leverage ratio denominator	1,565,845	1,561,583	4,261	1,523,277	1,519,477	3,799
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%)	4.5	4.4	0.1	4.8	4.7	0.1
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)[1]	180.3	181.0	(0.7)	186.1	188.4	(2.3)
Net stable funding ratio (%)	122.8	124.2	(1.4)	124.1	125.5	(1.4)

1 The disclosed ratios represent quarterly averages for the quarters presented and are calculated based on an average of 62 data points in the first quarter of 2025 and 64 data points in the fourth quarter of 2024. Refer to the "Liquidity and funding management" section of this report for more information.

Appendix

Alternative performance measures

An alternative performance measure (an APM) is a financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows other than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable recognized accounting standards or in other applicable regulations. A number of APMs are reported in the discussion of the financial and operating performance of the external reports (annual, quarterly and other reports). APMs are used to provide a more complete picture of operating performance and to reflect management's view of the fundamental drivers of the business results. A definition of each APM, the method used to calculate it and the information content are presented in alphabetical order in the table below. These APMs may qualify as non-GAAP measures as defined by US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Cost / income ratio (%)	Calculated as operating expenses divided by total revenues.	This measure provides information about the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with total revenues.
Cost of credit risk[1] (bps)	Calculated as total credit loss expense / (release) (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by the average balance of lending assets for the reporting period, expressed in basis points. Lending assets include the gross amounts of Amounts due from banks and Loans and advances to customers.	This measure provides information about the total credit loss expense / (release) incurred in relation to the average balance of gross lending assets for the period.
Credit-impaired lending assets as a percentage of total lending assets, gross (%)	Calculated as credit-impaired lending assets divided by total lending assets. Lending assets includes the gross amounts of Amounts due from banks and Loans and advances to customers. Credit-impaired lending assets refers to the sum of stage 3 and purchased credit-impaired positions.	This measure provides information about the proportion of credit-impaired lending assets in the overall portfolio of gross lending assets.
Fee-generating assets (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the sum of discretionary and nondiscretionary wealth management portfolios (mandate volume) and assets where generated revenues are predominantly of a recurring nature, i.e. mainly investment, mutual, hedge and private-market funds where we have a distribution agreement, including client commitments into closed-ended private-market funds from the date that recurring fees are charged. Assets related to our Global Financial Intermediaries business are excluded, as are assets of sanctioned clients.	This measure provides information about the volume of invested assets that create a revenue stream, whether as a result of the nature of the contractual relationship with clients or through the fee structure of the asset. An increase in the level of fee-generating assets results in an increase in the associated revenue stream. Assets of sanctioned clients are excluded from fee-generating assets.
Gross margin on invested assets[1] (bps) – Asset Management	Calculated as total revenues (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average invested assets.	This measure provides information about the total revenues of the business in relation to invested assets.
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as impaired loan portfolio divided by total gross loan portfolio.	This measure provides information about the proportion of impaired loan portfolio in the total gross loan portfolio.
Integration-related expenses (USD)	Generally include costs of internal staff and contractors substantially dedicated to integration activities, retention awards, redundancy costs, incremental expenses from the shortening of useful lives of property, equipment and software, and impairment charges relating to these assets. Classification as integration-related expenses does not affect the timing of recognition and measurement of those expenses or the presentation thereof in the income statement. Integration-related expenses incurred by Credit Suisse also included expenses associated with restructuring programs that existed prior to the acquisition.	This measure provides information about expenses that are temporary, incremental and directly related to the integration of Credit Suisse into UBS.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Invested assets (USD and CHF) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management	Calculated as the sum of managed fund assets, managed institutional assets, discretionary and advisory wealth management portfolios, fiduciary deposits, time deposits, savings accounts, and wealth management securities or brokerage accounts.	This measure provides information about the volume of client assets managed by or deposited with UBS for investment purposes.
Net interest margin[1] (bps) – Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as net interest income (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average loans.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business by calculating the difference between the price charged for lending and the cost of funding, relative to loan value.
Net new assets (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of invested assets (as defined in UBS policy) recorded during a specific period, plus interest and dividends. Excluded from the calculation are movements due to market performance, foreign exchange translation, fees, and the effects on invested assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of invested assets during a specific period as a result of net new asset flows, plus the effect of interest and dividends.
Net new assets growth rate (%) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of invested assets (as defined in UBS policy) recorded during a specific period (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months), plus interest and dividends, divided by total invested assets at the beginning of the period.	This measure provides information about the growth of invested assets during a specific period as a result of net new asset flows.
Net new deposits (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of deposits recorded during a specific period. Deposits include customer deposits and customer brokerage payables. Excluded from the calculation are movements due to fair value measurement, foreign exchange translation, dividends, interest and fees, as well as the effects on customer deposits of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of deposits during a specific period as a result of net new deposit flows.
Net new fee-generating assets (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of fee-generating asset inflows and outflows, including dividend and interest inflows into mandates and outflows from mandate fees paid by clients during a specific period. Excluded from the calculation are the effects on fee-generating assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of fee-generating assets during a specific period as a result of net flows, excluding movements due to market performance and foreign exchange translation, as well as the effects on fee-generating assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.
Net new loans (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of originations, drawdowns and repayments of loans recorded during a specific period. Loans include loans and advances to customers and customer brokerage receivables. Excluded from the calculation are allowances, movements due to fair value measurement, foreign exchange translation, interest and fees, as well as the effects on loans and advances to customers of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of loans during a specific period as a result of net new loan flows.
Net new money (USD) – Global Wealth Management, Asset Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of invested assets (as defined in UBS policy) recorded during a specific period. Excluded from the calculation are movements due to market performance, foreign exchange translation, dividends, interest and fees, as well as the effects on invested assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services. Net new money is not measured for Personal & Corporate Banking.	This measure provides information about the development of invested assets during a specific period as a result of net new money flows.
Net profit growth (%)	Calculated as the change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period.	This measure provides information about profit growth since the comparison period.
Operating expenses (underlying) (USD)	Calculated by adjusting operating expenses as reported in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.	This measure provides information about the amount of operating expenses, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying) (USD)	Calculated by adjusting operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.	This measure provides information about the amount of operating profit / (loss) before tax, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Pre-tax profit growth (%) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank	Calculated as the change in net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period.	This measure provides information about pre-tax profit growth since the comparison period.
Pre-tax profit growth (underlying) (%) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank	Calculated as the change in net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period. Net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about pre-tax profit growth since the comparison period, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Recurring net fee income (USD and CHF) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as the total of fees for services provided on an ongoing basis, such as portfolio management fees, asset-based investment fund fees and custody fees, which are generated on client assets, and administrative fees for accounts.	This measure provides information about the amount of recurring net fee income.
Return on attributed equity[1] (%)	Calculated as business division operating profit before tax (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average attributed equity.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business divisions in relation to attributed equity.
Return on common equity tier 1 capital[1] (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average common equity tier 1 capital.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to common equity tier 1 capital.
Return on equity[1] (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to equity.
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross[1] (%)	Calculated as total revenues (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average leverage ratio denominator.	This measure provides information about the revenues of the business in relation to the leverage ratio denominator.
Return on tangible equity[1] (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity.
Tangible book value per share (USD)	Calculated as equity attributable to shareholders less goodwill and intangible assets divided by the number of shares outstanding.	This measure provides information about tangible net assets on a per-share basis.
Total book value per share (USD)	Calculated as equity attributable to shareholders divided by the number of shares outstanding.	This measure provides information about net assets on a per-share basis.
Total revenues (underlying) (USD)	Calculated by adjusting total revenues as reported in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.	This measure provides information about the amount of total revenues, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Transaction-based income (USD and CHF) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as the total of the non-recurring portion of net fee and commission income, mainly composed of brokerage and transaction-based investment fund fees, and credit card fees, as well as fees for payment and foreign-exchange transactions, together with other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.	This measure provides information about the amount of the non-recurring portion of net fee and commission income, together with other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.
Underlying cost / income ratio (%)	Calculated as underlying operating expenses (as defined above) divided by underlying total revenues (as defined above).	This measure provides information about the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with total revenues, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Underlying net profit growth (%)	Calculated as the change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period. Net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about profit growth since the comparison period, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Underlying return on attributed equity[1] (%)	Calculated as underlying business division operating profit before tax (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) (as defined above) divided by average attributed equity.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business divisions in relation to attributed equity, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Underlying return on common equity tier 1 capital[1] (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average common equity tier 1 capital. Net profit attributable to shareholders excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to common equity tier 1 capital, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Underlying return on tangible equity[1] (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. Net profit attributable to shareholders excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.

1 Profit or loss information for each of the first quarter of 2025 and the fourth quarter of 2024 is based entirely on consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized by multiplying such by four. Profit or loss information for the first quarter of 2024 includes pre-merger UBS AG data only and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized by multiplying such by four.

This is a general list of the APMs used in our financial reporting. Not all of the APMs listed above may appear in this particular report.

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports

A	
ABS	asset-backed securities
AG	Aktiengesellschaft
AGM	Annual General Meeting of shareholders
AI	artificial intelligence
A-IRB	advanced internal ratings-based
ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee
AMA	advanced measurement approach
AML	anti-money laundering
AoA	Articles of Association
APM	alternative performance measure
ARR	alternative reference rate
ARS	auction rate securities
ASF	available stable funding
AT1	additional tier 1
AuM	assets under management
B	
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BoD	Board of Directors
C	
CAO	Capital Adequacy Ordinance
CCAR	Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review
CCF	credit conversion factor
CCP	central counterparty
CCR	counterparty credit risk
CCRC	Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee
CDS	credit default swap
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CET1	common equity tier 1
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CGU	cash-generating unit
CHF	Swiss franc
CIO	Chief Investment Office
C&ORC	Compliance & Operational Risk Control
CRM	credit risk mitigation
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CST	combined stress test
CUSIP	Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures
CVA	credit valuation adjustment
D	
DBO	defined benefit obligation
DCCP	Deferred Contingent Capital Plan
DFAST	Dodd–Frank Act Stress Test
DM	discount margin
DOJ	US Department of Justice
DTA	deferred tax asset
DVA	debit valuation adjustment
E	
EAD	exposure at default
EB	Executive Board
EC	European Commission
ECB	European Central Bank
ECL	expected credit loss
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders
EIR	effective interest rate
EL	expected loss
EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa
EOP	Equity Ownership Plan
EPS	earnings per share
ESG	environmental, social and governance
ETD	exchange-traded derivatives
ETF	exchange-traded fund
EU	European Union
EUR	euro
EURIBOR	Euro Interbank Offered Rate
EVE	economic value of equity
EY	Ernst & Young Ltd
F	
FCA	UK Financial Conduct Authority
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FINMA	Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority
FMIA	Swiss Financial Market Infrastructure Act
FRTB	Fundamental Review of the Trading Book
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FTA	Swiss Federal Tax Administration
FVA	funding valuation adjustment
FVOCI	fair value through other comprehensive income
FVTPL	fair value through profit or loss
FX	foreign exchange
G	
GAAP	generally accepted accounting principles
GBP	pound sterling
GCRG	Group Compliance, Regulatory and Governance
GDP	gross domestic product
GEB	Group Executive Board
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIA	Group Internal Audit
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
G-SIB	global systemically important bank
H	
HQLA	high-quality liquid assets
I	
IA	Internal Audit
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IBOR	interbank offered rate
IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee
IFRS Accounting Standards	accounting standards issued by the IASB
IRB	internal ratings-based
IRRBB	interest rate risk in the banking book
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association
ISIN	International Securities Identification Number

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports (continued)

K	
KRT	Key Risk Taker
L	
LAS	liquidity-adjusted stress
LCR	liquidity coverage ratio
LGD	loss given default
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
LLC	limited liability company
LoD	lines of defense
LRD	leverage ratio denominator
LTIP	Long-Term Incentive Plan
LTV	loan-to-value
M	
M&A	mergers and acquisitions
MRT	Material Risk Taker
N	
NII	net interest income
NSFR	net stable funding ratio
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
O	
OCA	own credit adjustment
OCI	other comprehensive income
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTC	over-the-counter
P	
PCI	purchased credit impaired
PD	probability of default
PIT	point in time
PPA	purchase price allocation
Q	
QCCP	qualifying central counterparty
R	
RBC	risk-based capital
RbM	risk-based monitoring
REIT	real estate investment trust
RMBS	residential mortgage-backed securities
RniV	risks not in VaR
RoCET1	return on CET1 capital
RoU	right-of-use
rTSR	relative total shareholder return
RWA	risk-weighted assets
S	
SA	standardized approach or société anonyme
SA-CCR	standardized approach for counterparty credit risk
SAR	Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEC	US Securities and Exchange Commission
SFT	securities financing transaction
SIBOR	Singapore Interbank Offered Rate
SICR	significant increase in credit risk
SIX	SIX Swiss Exchange
SME	small and medium-sized entities
SMF	Senior Management Function
SNB	Swiss National Bank
SOR	Singapore Swap Offer Rate
SPPI	solely payments of principal and interest
SRB	systemically relevant bank
SVaR	stressed value-at-risk
T	
TBTF	too big to fail
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TIBOR	Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate
TLAC	total loss-absorbing capacity
TTC	through the cycle
U	
USD	US dollar
V	
VaR	value-at-risk
VAT	value added tax

This is a general list of the abbreviations frequently used in our financial reporting. Not all of the listed abbreviations may appear in this particular report.

Information sources

Reporting publications

Annual publications

UBS AG Annual Report: Published in English, this report provides descriptions of: the performance of UBS AG (consolidated); the strategy and performance of the business divisions and Group functions; risk, treasury and capital management; corporate governance; and financial information, including the financial statements.

Compensation Report: This report discusses the compensation framework and provides information about compensation for the Board of Directors and the Group Executive Board members. It is available in English and German (*"Vergütungsbericht"*) and represents a component of the UBS Group Annual Report.

Sustainability Report: Published in English, the Sustainability Report provides disclosures on environmental, social and governance topics related to the UBS Group. It also provides certain disclosures related to diversity, equity and inclusion.

Quarterly publications

Quarterly financial report: This report provides an update on performance and strategy (where applicable) for the respective quarter. It is available in English.

The annual and quarterly publications are available in .pdf and online formats at *ubs.com/investors*, under "Financial information". Printed copies, in any language, of the aforementioned annual publications are no longer provided.

Other information

Website

The "Investor Relations" website at *ubs.com/investors* provides the following information about UBS: results-related news releases; financial information, including results-related filings with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC); information for shareholders, including UBS dividend and share repurchase program information, and for bondholders, including rating agencies reports; the corporate calendar; and presentations by management for investors and financial analysts. Information is available online in English, with some information also available in German.

Results presentations

Quarterly results presentations are webcast live. Recordings of most presentations can be downloaded from *ubs.com/presentations*.

Messaging service

Email alerts to news about UBS can be subscribed for under "UBS News Alert" at *ubs.com/global/en/investor-relations/contact/investor-services.html*. Messages are sent in English, German, French or Italian, with an option to select theme preferences for such alerts.

Form 20-F and other submissions to the US Securities and Exchange Commission

UBS files periodic reports with and submits other information to the SEC. Principal among these filings is the annual report on Form 20-F, filed pursuant to the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The filing of Form 20-F is structured as a wraparound document. Most sections of the filing can be satisfied by referring to the UBS AG Annual Report. However, there is a small amount of additional information in Form 20-F that is not presented elsewhere and is particularly targeted at readers in the US. Readers are encouraged to refer to this additional disclosure. Any document that is filed with the SEC is available on the SEC's website: *sec.gov*. Refer to *ubs.com/investors* for more information.

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements | This report contains statements that constitute "forward-looking statements", including but not limited to management's outlook for UBS's financial performance, statements relating to the anticipated effect of transactions and strategic initiatives on UBS's business and future development and goals or intentions to achieve climate, sustainability and other social objectives. While these forward-looking statements represent UBS's judgments, expectations and objectives concerning the matters described, a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors could cause actual developments and results to differ materially from UBS's expectations. In particular, the global economy may suffer significant adverse effects from increasing political tensions between world powers, changes to international trade policies, including those related to tariffs and trade barriers, and ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, as well as the continuing Russia–Ukraine war. UBS's acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group has materially changed its outlook and strategic direction and introduced new operational challenges. The integration of the Credit Suisse entities into the UBS structure is expected to continue through 2026 and presents significant operational and execution risk, including the risks that UBS may be unable to achieve the cost reductions and business benefits contemplated by the transaction, that it may incur higher costs to execute the integration of Credit Suisse and that the acquired business may have greater risks or liabilities than expected. Following the failure of Credit Suisse, Switzerland is considering significant changes to its capital, resolution and regulatory regime, which, if proposed and adopted, may significantly increase our capital requirements or impose other costs on UBS. These factors create greater uncertainty about forward-looking statements. Other factors that may affect UBS's performance and ability to achieve its plans, outlook and other objectives also include, but are not limited to: (i) the degree to which UBS is successful in the execution of its strategic plans, including its cost reduction and efficiency initiatives and its ability to manage its levels of risk-weighted assets (RWA) and leverage ratio denominator (LRD), liquidity coverage ratio and other financial resources, including changes in RWA assets and liabilities arising from higher market volatility and the size of the combined Group; (ii) the degree to which UBS is successful in implementing changes to its businesses to meet changing market, regulatory and other conditions; (iii) inflation and interest rate volatility in major markets; (iv) developments in the macroeconomic climate and in the markets in which UBS operates or to which it is exposed, including movements in securities prices or liquidity, credit spreads, currency exchange rates, residential and commercial real estate markets, general economic conditions, and changes to national trade policies on the financial position or creditworthiness of UBS's clients and counterparties, as well as on client sentiment and levels of activity; (v) changes in the availability of capital and funding, including any adverse changes in UBS's credit spreads and credit ratings of UBS, as well as availability and cost of funding to meet requirements for debt eligible for total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC); (vi) changes in central bank policies or the implementation of financial legislation and regulation in Switzerland, the US, the UK, the EU and other financial centers that have imposed, or resulted in, or may do so in the future, more stringent or entity-specific capital, TLAC, leverage ratio, net stable funding ratio, liquidity and funding requirements, heightened operational resilience requirements, incremental tax requirements, additional levies, limitations on permitted activities, constraints on remuneration, constraints on transfers of capital and liquidity and sharing of operational costs across the Group or other measures, and the effect these will or would have on UBS's business activities; (vii) UBS's ability to successfully implement resolvability and related regulatory requirements and the potential need to make further changes to the legal structure or booking model of UBS in response to legal and regulatory requirements and any additional requirements due to its acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, or other developments; (viii) UBS's ability to maintain and improve its systems and controls for complying with sanctions in a timely manner and for the detection and prevention of money laundering to meet evolving regulatory requirements and expectations, in particular in the current geopolitical turmoil; (ix) the uncertainty arising from domestic stresses in certain major economies; (x) changes in UBS's competitive position, including whether differences in regulatory capital and other requirements among the major financial centers adversely affect UBS's ability to compete in certain lines of business; (xi) changes in the standards of conduct applicable to its businesses that may result from new regulations or new enforcement of existing standards, including measures to impose new and enhanced duties when interacting with customers and in the execution and handling of customer transactions; (xii) the liability to which UBS may be exposed, or possible constraints or sanctions that regulatory authorities might impose on UBS, due to litigation, contractual claims and regulatory investigations, including the potential for disqualification from certain businesses, potentially large fines or monetary penalties, or the loss of licenses or privileges as a result of regulatory or other governmental sanctions, as well as the effect that litigation, regulatory and similar matters have on the operational risk component of its RWA; (xiii) UBS's ability to retain and attract the employees necessary to generate revenues and to manage, support and control its businesses, which may be affected by competitive factors; (xiv) changes in accounting or tax standards or policies, and determinations or interpretations affecting the recognition of gain or loss, the valuation of goodwill, the recognition of deferred tax assets and other matters; (xv) UBS's ability to implement new technologies and business methods, including digital services, artificial intelligence and other technologies, and ability to successfully compete with both existing and new financial service providers, some of which may not be regulated to the same extent; (xvi) limitations on the effectiveness of UBS's internal processes for risk management, risk control, measurement and modeling, and of financial models generally; (xvii) the occurrence of operational failures, such as fraud, misconduct, unauthorized trading, financial crime, cyberattacks, data leakage and systems failures, the risk of which is increased with persistently high levels of cyberattack threats; (xviii) restrictions on the ability of UBS Group AG, UBS AG and regulated subsidiaries of UBS AG to make payments or distributions, including due to restrictions on the ability of its subsidiaries to make loans or distributions, directly or indirectly, or, in the case of financial difficulties, due to the exercise by FINMA or the regulators of UBS's operations in other countries of their broad statutory powers in relation to protective measures, restructuring and liquidation proceedings; (xix) the degree to which changes in regulation, capital or legal structure, financial results or other factors may affect UBS's ability to maintain its stated capital return objective; (xx) uncertainty over the scope of actions that may be required by UBS, governments and others for UBS to achieve goals relating to climate, environmental and social matters, as well as the evolving nature of underlying science and industry and the possibility of conflict between different governmental standards and regulatory regimes; (xxi) the ability of UBS to access capital markets; (xxii) the ability of UBS to successfully recover from a disaster or other business continuity problem due to a hurricane, flood, earthquake, terrorist attack, war, conflict, pandemic, security breach, cyberattack, power loss, telecommunications failure or other natural or man-made event; and (xxiii) the effect that these or other factors or unanticipated events, including media reports and speculations, may have on its reputation and the additional consequences that this may have on its business and performance. The sequence in which the factors above are presented is not indicative of their likelihood of occurrence or the potential magnitude of their consequences. UBS's business and financial performance could be affected by other factors identified in its past and future filings and reports, including those filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). More detailed information about those factors is set forth in documents furnished by UBS and filings made by UBS with the SEC, including the UBS Group AG and UBS AG Annual Reports on Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024. UBS is not under any obligation to (and expressly disclaims any obligation to) update or alter its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Rounding | Numbers presented throughout this report may not add up precisely to the totals provided in the tables and text. Percentages and percent changes disclosed in text and tables are calculated on the basis of unrounded figures. Absolute changes between reporting periods disclosed in the text, which can be derived from numbers presented in related tables, are calculated on a rounded basis.

Tables | Within tables, blank fields generally indicate non-applicability or that presentation of any content would not be meaningful, or that information is not available as of the relevant date or for the relevant period. Zero values generally indicate that the respective figure is zero on an actual or rounded basis. Values that are zero on a rounded basis can be either negative or positive on an actual basis.

Websites | In this report, any website addresses are provided solely for information and are not intended to be active links. UBS is not incorporating the contents of any such websites into this report.

UBS AG
P.O. Box, CH-8098 Zurich
P.O. Box, CH-4002 Basel

ubs.com